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(54) Title: UCP3: AN UNCOUPLING PROTEIN HOMOLOGUE			
(57) Abstract <p>The present invention relates to isolated and/or recombinant nucleic acids which encode a mammalian (e.g., human, mouse) uncoupling protein 3 (UCP3) and an alternative form of UCP3 designated UCP3-short form (UCP3sh). In addition, the present invention relates to nucleic acids which hybridize with the UCP3 nucleic acids described herein and functional portions thereof. Also encompassed by the invention are a nucleic acid construct comprising a nucleic acid which encodes a UCP3 protein and a host cell; a host cell comprising the nucleic acid construct which encodes UCP3; and a method for producing mammalian UCP3 comprising introducing into a host cell the nucleic acid construct which encodes UCP3 whereby the nucleic acid is expressed. The present invention also relates to isolated or recombinantly produced UCP3 protein and functional portions thereof. Also encompassed by the invention are a method of identifying an inhibitor (e.g., antibody) or enhancer of UCP3 expression and/or function, and the use of UCP3 inhibitors and enhancers. The present invention also relates to a method of detecting UCP3 in a sample obtained from a individual.</p>			

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## UCP3: AN UNCOUPLING PROTEIN HOMOLOGUE

## RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application is a Continuation-in-Part of Application No. 08/892,745 entitled "UCP3: An Uncoupling  
5 Protein Homologue Expressed Selectively and Abundantly in Skeletal Muscle and Brown Adipose Tissue" filed July 15, 1997 and claims benefit of U.S. provisional application number 60/046,254 entitled "Discovery of an Alternative Form of UCP3, Designated UCP3-Short Form (UCPsh)", filed May  
10 12, 1997 and U.S. provisional application number 60/043,447, entitled "An Uncoupling Protein Homologue Expressed Selectively and Abundantly in Skeletal Muscle and Brown Adipose Tissue", filed April 9, 1997. The teachings of Application No. 08/892,745, U.S. provisional application  
15 number 60/043,447 and U.S. provisional application number 60/046,254 are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety.

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## BACKGROUND

Calories are expended by mitochondria in a highly  
25 regulated fashion. Oxidation of fuels by the electron transport chain generates a proton electrochemical gradient across the inner mitochondrial membrane. Re-entry of protons via ATP synthesis drives conversion of ADP to ATP. Uncoupling proteins (UCPs) are inner mitochondrial membrane

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transporters which dissipate the proton gradient, releasing stored energy as heat (Nicholls, D.G., et al., *Physiol. Rev.*, 64:1-64 (1984); Klingenberg, M., et al., *Trned's Biochem. Sci.*, 15:108-112 (1990)). For this reason, UCPs are potentially important determinants of metabolic efficiency. UCP1, the first uncoupling protein to be identified (Lin, C.S., et al., *FEBS Lett.*, 113:299-303 (1980); Jacobsson, A., et al., *J. Biol. Chem.*, 260:16250-16254 (1985); Bouillaud, F., et al., *J. Biol. Chem.*, 261:1487-1490 (1986)), is expressed exclusively in brown adipose tissue, an important site of energy expenditure in rodents (Himms-Hagen, J., *Prog. Lipid Res.*, 28:67-115 (1989)). However, UCP1 may be of lesser importance in humans, in whom the amount of brown adipose tissue is limited. A second uncoupling protein, referred to UCP2, was recently identified (Fleury, C., et al., *Nature Genetics*, 15:269-272 (1997)) or UCPH (Gimeno, R.E., et al., *Diabetes*, 46:900-906 (1997)). In contrast with UCP1, UCP2 is expressed in many tissues, including sites not thought to mediate energy expenditure which occurs in response to environmental temperature or diet (adaptive thermogenesis).

A greater understanding of the genes involved in metabolism will provide new approaches and targets for regulating energy expenditure in mammals.

## 25 SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to an uncoupling protein (UCP3) gene which is selectively expressed in skeletal muscle and brown fat, two tissues involved in energy expenditure in mammals. In addition, the invention relates to an alternative form of UCP3 designated UCP3-short form (UCP3sh), which is also expressed in skeletal muscle. Skeletal muscle particularly has a capacity for energy expenditure, or adaptive thermogenesis, in humans.

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As used herein, "UCP3" refers to UCP3 and UCP3sh. In particular, the present invention relates to isolated (e.g., purified, essentially pure) nucleic acids (oligonucleotides, nucleotide sequences) which encode a mammalian (e.g., human) UCP3 protein, and include for example, nucleic acids (DNA, RNA) obtained from natural sources, recombinantly produced or chemically synthesized. The nucleic acids of the present invention include nucleic acids encoding human UCP3 (SEQ ID NO: 1), human UCP3sh (SEQ ID NO: 2), mouse UCP3 (SEQ ID NO: 7) and characteristic portions thereof (e.g., probes, primers). The invention also includes complementary sequences (i.e., a complement) of SEQ ID NO: 1, SEQ ID NO: 2, SEQ ID NO: 7 and ; characteristic portions thereof. The nucleic acids of the present invention encompass nucleic acids encoding a human UCP3 amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO: 3), a human UCP3sh form amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO: 4), a mouse UCP3 amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO: 8) and characteristic portions thereof.

The present invention further relates to isolated, recombinantly produced or synthetic nucleic acids which hybridize to the nucleic acids described herein (e.g., SEQ ID NO: 1, SEQ ID NO: 2, SEQ ID NO: 7 or characteristic portions thereof) and encode UCP3 protein (a protein having the same amino acid sequence as the amino acid sequences included herein and/or a protein which exhibits the same characteristics as the UCP3 protein described herein). In particular, the invention relates to nucleic acids which hybridize, under moderate or high stringency conditions, to SEQ ID NO: 1, SEQ ID NO: 2, SEQ ID NO: 7, characteristic portions thereof or other sequences which encode UCP3.

Also encompassed by the present invention is a nucleic acid construct comprising nucleic acid which encodes a UCP3 protein (e.g., SEQ ID NO: 1, SEQ ID NO: 2, SEQ ID NO: 7 and characteristic portions thereof), wherein the nucleic acid

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of the construct is expressed when the construct is present in an appropriate host cell. In one embodiment, the nucleic acid construct of the present invention is operably linked to exogenous regulatory sequence(s) such as a promoter and/or enhancer, whereby mammalian UCP3 is expressed when the host cell is maintained under conditions suitable for expression. The present invention also relates to a host cell comprising nucleic acid encoding mammalian UCP3 protein.

Also encompassed by the present invention is a method for producing a mammalian UCP3 protein (human). In the method, a nucleic acid construct comprising a nucleotide sequence (DNA, RNA) which encodes a mammalian UCP3 protein is introduced into a host cell, resulting in production of a recombinant host cell which contains a UCP3 coding sequence operably linked to an (i.e., at least one) expression control sequence. The host cells produced are maintained in a suitable medium under conditions appropriate for the nucleotide sequence to be expressed, whereby the encoded UCP3 is produced.

The present invention also relates to isolated (e.g., purified, essentially pure) UCP3 protein and includes, for example, UCP3 protein obtained from natural sources, recombinantly produced or chemically synthesized. For example, the UCP3 protein can be human UCP3 protein (SEQ ID NO: 3), human UCP3sh (SEQ ID NO:4), mouse UCP3 protein (SEQ ID NO: 8) or functional portions thereof.

The present invention also pertains to a method of identifying agents which modulate or alter (e.g., inhibit or enhance) UCP3 activity. An inhibitor of UCP3 interferes (partially or completely) with the function or bioactivity of UCP3, directly or indirectly. An enhancer (activator) of UCP3 increases or enhances the function or bioactivity of UCP3, directly or indirectly.



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In one embodiment, the present invention relates to a method of identifying an agent which alters UCP3 activity, wherein a nucleic acid construct comprising nucleic acid which encodes a mammalian UCP3 is introduced into a host cell(s). The host cells produced are maintained under conditions appropriate for expression of the encoded mammalian UCP3, whereby the nucleic acid is expressed. The host cells are then contacted with a compound to be assessed (an agent) and the mitochondrial electrical potential of the cells is detected in the presence of the compound to be assessed. Detection of a change in mitochondrial electrical potential in the presence of the agent indicates that the agent alters UCP3 activity. In a particular embodiment, the invention relates to a method of identifying an agent which is an activator of UCP3 activity wherein a nucleic acid construct comprising nucleic acid which encodes a mammalian UCP3 is introduced into a host cell(s). The host cells produced are maintained under conditions appropriate for expression of the encoded mammalian UCP3, whereby the nucleic acid is expressed. The host cells are then contacted with a compound to be assessed (an agent) and the mitochondrial electrical potential of the cells is detected in the presence of the compound to be assessed. Detection of a decrease or reduction of mitochondrial electrical potential in the presence of the agent indicates that the agent activates UCP3 activity. In another embodiment, the invention relates to a method of identifying an agent which is an inhibitor of UCP3 activity, wherein a nucleic acid construct comprising nucleic acid which encodes a mammalian UCP3 is introduced into a host cell(s). The host cells produced are maintained under conditions appropriate for expression of the encoded mammalian UCP3, whereby the nucleic acid is expressed. The host cells are then contacted with a compound to be assessed (an agent) and the

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mitochondrial electrical potential of the cells is detected in the presence of the compound to be assessed. Detection of an increase of mitochondrial electrical potential in the presence of the agent indicates that the agent inhibits UCP3 activity. Methods of identifying agents which alter UCP3 activity can also be performed, as described herein, using a mixture of a membrane fraction, mitochondria and UCP3 (Jezek, et al., *J. Biol. Chem.* 271:6199-6205 (1996)).

Also encompassed by the present invention is an agent which interacts with UCP3 directly or indirectly, and inhibits or enhances UCP3 function. In one embodiment, the agent is an inhibitor which interferes with UCP3 directly (e.g., by binding UCP3) or indirectly (e.g., by blocking the ability of UCP3 to regulate thermogenesis in skeletal muscle and/or brown adipose tissue). In a particular embodiment, an inhibitor of the UCP3 protein is an antibody specific for UCP3 protein or a portion of a UCP3 protein; that is, the antibody binds the UCP3 protein. For example, the antibody can be specific for the human UCP3 protein (SEQ ID NO: 3, SEQ ID NO: 4), the mouse UCP3 protein (SEQ ID NO: 8) or functional portions thereof. Alternatively, the inhibitor can be an agent other than an antibody (e.g., small organic molecule, protein, peptide) which binds UCP3 and blocks its activity. Furthermore, the inhibitor can be an agent which mimics UCP3 structurally but lacks its function. Alternatively, the inhibitor of UCP3 can be an agent which binds to or interacts with a molecule which UCP3 normally binds with or interacts with, thus blocking UCP3 from doing so and preventing it from exerting the effects it would normally exert. In another embodiment, the agent is an enhancer of UCP3 which increases the activity of UCP3 (increases thermogenesis in skeletal muscle and/or brown adipose tissue), increases the length of time it is effective (by preventing its degradation or

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otherwise prolonging the time during which it is active) or both, either directly or indirectly.

The present invention also relates to antibodies (monoclonal or polyclonal) or functional portions thereof (e.g., an antigen binding portion such as an Fv, Fab, Fab', or F(ab')<sub>2</sub> fragment) which bind mammalian UCP3.

Isolation of UCP3 makes it possible to detect UCP3 in a sample (e.g., test sample). The present invention also relates to a method of detecting mammalian UCP3 in a sample (e.g., skeletal muscle, brown adipose tissue) obtained from an individual, such as a human. In one embodiment, the sample is treated to render nucleic acids in the sample available for hybridization to a nucleic acid probe (e.g., SEQ ID NO: 1, SEQ ID NO: 2, SEQ ID NO: 7 and/or characteristic portions thereof which bind to characteristic regions of UCP3-encoding nucleic acids). The treated sample is combined with a nucleic acid probe (labeled or unlabeled) comprising or complementary to all or a characteristic portion of the nucleotide sequence encoding UCP3 protein, under conditions appropriate for hybridization of complementary nucleic acids to occur. Hybridization of nucleic acids in the treated sample with the nucleic acid probe is detected; the occurrence of hybridization indicates the presence of UCP3 protein in the sample. In another embodiment, the sample is contacted with an antibody which binds to UCP3 protein (e.g., SEQ ID NO: 3, SEQ ID NO: 4, SEQ ID NO: 8 or functional portions thereof) under conditions suitable for binding of the antibody to the mammalian UCP3. Binding of the antibody to a component of the sample is detected; binding of the antibody to a component of the sample indicates the presence of UCP3 protein in the sample.

Isolation of UCP3 also makes it possible to identify a promoter(s) and/or enhancer(s) of the UCP3 gene.

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Identification of promoters and/or enhancers of the UCP3 gene allow for identification of regulators of UCP3 transcription.

In addition, the present invention relates to  
5 transgenic non human animals (e.g., mice) which lack the UCP3 gene or contain a nonfunctional UCP3 gene such that UCP3 activity is lacking (e.g., UCP3 knockout mouse). The invention also relates to methods of producing UCP3 gene knockout animals, such as mice. UCP3 knockout mice can be  
10 used to further study the UCP3 gene and to assay for inhibitors and enhancers of UCP3.

The present invention also relates to a method of inhibiting (partially, completely) protein catabolism in a mammal (e.g., human) comprising administering to the mammal  
15 an effective amount of an inhibitor of UCP3. The invention also relates to a method of enhancing protein catabolism in a mammal comprising administering to the mammal an effective amount of an enhancer of UCP3. Also encompassed by the present invention is a method of inhibiting muscle  
20 wasting in a mammal comprising administering an effective amount of an inhibitor of UCP3 to the mammal.

Discovery of the UCP3 gene provides for selective modulation (enhancement, inhibition) of the expression and/or function of the UCP3 gene in skeletal muscle and  
25 brown fat, two tissues involved in adaptive thermogenesis.

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#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES

Figures 1A-1C are the nucleotide sequence of human UCP3 (SEQ ID NO: 1) and three different amino acid sequences (SEQ ID NO: 27, SEQ ID NO: 28 and SEQ ID NO: 29)  
30 translated from SEQ ID NO: 1.

Figures 2A-2B are the nucleotide sequence of the UCP3-short form (UCP3sh) gene (SEQ ID NO: 2) and three different amino acid sequences (SEQ ID NO: 30, SEQ ID NO: 31 and SEQ ID NO: 32) translated from SEQ ID NO: 2.

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Figure 3 is a comparison of the human UCP3 amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO: 3), the human UCP3sh amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO: 4), the human UCP1 amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO: 5) and the human UCP2 amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO: 6); sequence alignments were performed using the ALIGN program (Myers, E.W., and Miller, W., *Computer Appl. Biosci.* 4:11-17 (1988); and the Genbank accession numbers for hUCP1, hUCP2 and hUCP3 are U28480, U94592 and AF001787, respectively.

10 Figure 4 is a graph of the hydrophilicity plots of human UCP2 and human UCP3 showing the hydrophobicity of protein across linear sequence; hydrophilicity plots for hUCP2 and hUCP3 were generated using the methods of Kyte and Doolittle (Kyte, J. and Doolittle, R.F., *J. Mol. Biol.* 157:105-132 (1982)).

Figures 5A-5C are the nucleotide sequence of mouse UCP3 (SEQ ID NO: 7) and three different amino acid sequences (SEQ ID NO: 33, SEQ ID NO: 34, SEQ ID NO: 35) translated from SEQ ID NO: 7.

20 Figure 6 is the amino acid sequence of mouse UCP3 (SEQ ID NO: 8).

Figure 7 is a comparison of the mouse UCP3 amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO: 8) with the mouse UCP1 amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO: 9), the mouse UCP2 amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO: 10) and the human UCP3 amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO: 3); the attached sequence and amino acid alignments, mUCP3 is 46% identical to mUCP1, 62% identical to mUCP2 but is 82% identical to hUCP3.

Figure 8 is a graphic representation of the genomic organization of the human UCP3 gene, and shows the splice donor sequence (SEQ ID NO: 11) and splice acceptor sequence (SEQ ID NO: 12) between exons 1 and 2, the splice donor sequence (SEQ ID NO: 13) and splice acceptor sequence (SEQ ID NO: 14) between exons 2 and 3, the splice donor sequence (SEQ ID NO: 15) and splice acceptor sequence (SEQ ID NO: 35

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- 16) between exons 3 and 4, the splice donor sequence (SEQ ID NO: 17) and splice acceptor sequence (SEQ ID NO: 18) between exons 4 and 5, the splice donor sequence (SEQ ID NO: 19) and splice acceptor sequence (SEQ ID NO: 20)
- 5 between exons 5 and 6, and the splice donor sequence (SEQ ID NO: 21) and splice acceptor sequence (SEQ ID NO: 22) between exons 6 and 7 of the UCP3 gene.

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

- The present invention relates to an uncoupling protein (UCP3) gene which is selectively expressed in skeletal muscle and brown fat, two tissues involved in energy expenditure in mammals. In addition, the invention relates to an alternative form of UCP3 designated UCP3-short form (UCP3sh), which is also expressed in skeletal muscle. As
- 15 used herein, "UCP3" refers to UCP3 and UCP3sh.

- The present invention relates to isolated (e.g., purified, essentially pure) UCP3 gene which is involved in regulation of thermogenesis (energy expenditure) in mammals. In particular, the present invention relates to
- 20 nucleic acids (e.g., DNA, RNA, oligonucleotides, polynucleotides) or characteristic portions thereof as described herein, obtained from natural sources, recombinantly produced or chemically synthesized which encode a mammalian UCP3 or functional portion thereof.

- 25 Nucleic acids referred to herein as "isolated" are nucleic acids substantially free of (separated away from) the nucleic acids of the genomic DNA or cellular RNA of their biological source of origin (e.g., as it exists in cells or in a mixture of nucleic acids such as a library),
- 30 and may have undergone further processing. "Isolated" nucleic acids include nucleic acids obtained by methods described herein, similar methods or other suitable methods, including essentially pure nucleic acids, nucleic acids produced by chemical synthesis or by combinations of

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biological and chemical methods, and recombinantly produced nucleic acids which are isolated (see e.g., Daugherty, B.L. et al., *Nucleic Acids Res.*, 19(9):2471-2476 (1991); Lewis, A.P. and J.S. Crowe, *Gene*, 101: 297-302 (1991)). Nucleic acids referred to herein as "recombinant" are nucleic acids which have been produced by recombinant DNA methodologies (recombinantly produced). Recombinant DNA methodologies include, for example, expression of UCP3 in a host cell containing or modified to contain DNA or RNA encoding UCP3 or expression of UCP3 using polymerase chain reaction (PCR) techniques.

This invention includes characteristic portions of the nucleic acids described herein. As used herein, a "characteristic portion" of nucleic acids described herein refers to portions of a nucleotide sequence which encode a protein or polypeptide having at least one property, function or activity characteristic of UCP3 protein (e.g., predominantly expressed in brown adipose tissue and skeletal muscle; activity in regulating thermogenesis in skeletal muscle and brown adipose tissue; selectively uncoupling mitochondrial respiration in brown adipocytes and skeletal muscle). In addition, the term includes a nucleotide sequence which, through the degeneracy of the genetic code, encodes the same peptide as a peptide whose sequence is presented herein (e.g., SEQ ID NO: 1, SEQ ID NO: 2, SEQ ID NO: 7). The nucleic acids described herein may also contain a modification of the molecule such that the resulting gene product is sufficiently similar to that encoded by the unmodified sequence that it has essentially the same activity as the unmodified sequence. An example of such a modification would be a "silent" codon substitution or an amino acid substitution, for instance, substitution of one codon encoding a hydrophobic amino acid to another codon encoding the same hydrophobic amino acid or substitution of one acidic amino acid for another acidic

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amino acid. See Ausubel, F.M., et al., *Current Protocols in Molecular Biology*, Greene Publ. Assoc. and Wiley-Interscience 1989.

In one embodiment, the nucleic acid or characteristic  
5 portion thereof encodes a protein or polypeptide having at least one property, activity or function characteristic of a mammalian UCP3 (as defined herein), such as activity or function characteristic of a mammalian UCP3 (as defined  
10 skeletal muscle and brown adipose tissue.

The present invention also relates more specifically to isolated nucleic acids or a characteristic portion thereof, which encode mammalian UCP3 or variants thereof.

The invention relates to isolated nucleic acids that:

15 (1) hybridize to (a) a nucleic acid encoding a mammalian UCP3 (e.g., human), such as a nucleic acid having a nucleotide sequence as set forth or substantially as set forth in Figures 1A-1C (SEQ ID NO:1), Figures 2A-2B (SEQ ID NO: 2) or Figures 5A-5C (SEQ ID NO: 7); (b) the complement  
20 of the sequences of (a); or (c) characteristic portions of either of the foregoing (e.g., a portion comprising the open reading frame);

(2) encode a protein or polypeptide having at least one property, activity or function characteristic of a UCP3  
25 protein (e.g., predominantly expressed in brown adipose tissue and skeletal muscle; activity in regulating thermogenesis in skeletal muscle and brown adipose tissue;  
selectively uncoupling mitochondrial respiration in brown adipocytes and skeletal muscle )

30 (3) encode a polypeptide having the amino acid sequence of a mammalian UCP3 (e.g., SEQ ID NO: 3, SEQ ID NO: 4, SEQ ID NO: 7); or

(4) have a combination of these characteristics.

In one embodiment, the nucleic acid shares at least  
35 about 75% nucleotide sequence similarity, and more



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preferably, at least about 90% nucleotide sequence similarity, to the sequence shown in Figures 1A-1C (SEQ ID NO:1), Figures 2A-2B (SEQ ID NO: 2) or Figures 5A-5C (SEQ ID NO: 7).

5 Isolated nucleic acids meeting these criteria include nucleic acids having sequences identical to sequences of naturally occurring mammalian UCP3 or variants of the naturally occurring sequences which encode mammalian (human) UCP3. Such variants include mutants differing by  
10 the addition, deletion or substitution of one or more residues, modified nucleic acids in which one or more residues are modified (e.g., DNA or RNA analogs), and mutants comprising one or more modified residues.

Nucleic acids of the present invention may be RNA or  
15 DNA (e.g., cDNA, genomic DNA, and synthetic DNA). The DNA may be double-stranded or single-stranded and, if single stranded, may be the coding strand or non-coding (anti-sense) strand. The coding sequence which encodes the polypeptide may be identical to the coding sequence shown  
20 in Figures 1A-1C (SEQ ID NO:1), Figures 2A-2C (SEQ ID NO:2), Figures 5A-5C (SEQ ID NO: 7) or may be a different coding sequence which, as a result of the redundancy or degeneracy of the genetic code, encodes the same polypeptide as the polypeptide encoded by the DNA of  
25 Figures 1A-1C (SEQ ID NO:1), Figures 2A-2B (SEQ ID NO:2) or Figures 5A-5C (SEQ ID NO: 7).

The nucleic acid (polynucleotide) which encodes a UCP3 polypeptide encoded by the UCP3 cDNA may include: only the coding sequence of a polypeptide; the coding sequence for a  
30 polypeptide and additional coding sequence such as a leader or secretory sequence; the coding sequence for a polypeptide (and optionally additional coding sequence) and non-coding sequence, such as introns or non-coding sequence 5' and/or 3' of the coding sequence.

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Nucleic acids of the present invention, including those which hybridize to a selected nucleic acid as described above, can be detected or isolated under high stringency conditions or moderate stringency conditions, for example. "High stringency conditions" and "moderate stringency conditions" for nucleic acid hybridizations are explained at pages 2.10.1-2.10.16 (see particularly 2.10.8-11) and pages 6.3.1-6 in *Current Protocols in Molecular Biology* (Ausubel, F.M. et al., eds., Vol. 1, Suppl. 26, 1991), the teachings of which are hereby incorporated by reference. Factors such as probe length, base composition, percent mismatch between the hybridizing sequences, temperature and ionic strength influence the stability of nucleic acid hybrids. Thus, high or moderate stringency conditions can be determined empirically, and depend in part upon the characteristics of the known nucleic acid (e.g., DNA) and the other nucleic acids to be assessed for hybridization thereto.

Nucleic acids of the present invention that are characterized by their ability to hybridize (e.g., under high or moderate stringency conditions) to (a) a nucleic acid encoding a mammalian UCP3 (for example, the nucleic acid depicted in Figures 1A-1C (SEQ ID NO:1), Figures 2A-2B (SEQ ID NO:2), Figures 5A-5B (SEQ ID NO: 7) or characteristic portions thereof); (b) the complement of the nucleic acids of (a); or (c) a portion thereof, can also encode a protein or polypeptide having at least one property, activity or function characteristic of a mammalian UCP3 as defined herein, such as activity in regulation of thermogenesis in skeletal muscle and brown adipose tissue. In a preferred embodiment the nucleic acid encodes a polypeptide which retains substantially the same biological function or activity as the polypeptide encoded by the DNA of Figures 1A-1C (SEQ ID NO:1), or Figures 2A-2B (SEQ ID NO:2) or Figures 5A-5C (SEQ ID NO: 7).

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Nucleic acids of the present invention can be used in the production of proteins or polypeptides. For example, a nucleic acid (e.g., DNA) encoding a mammalian UCP3 can be incorporated into various constructs and vectors created  
5 for further manipulation of sequences or for production of the encoded polypeptide in suitable host cells as described above.

A further embodiment of the invention is antisense nucleic acid, which is complementary, in whole or in part,  
10 to a UCP3 sense strand, and can hybridize with it. The antisense strand hybridizes to DNA, or its RNA counterpart (i.e., wherein T residues of the DNA are U residues in the RNA counterpart). When introduced into a cell, antisense nucleic acid hybridizes to and inhibits the expression of  
15 the sense strand. Antisense nucleic acids can be produced by standard techniques.

In another embodiment, the antisense nucleic acid is wholly or partially complementary to and can hybridize with a target nucleic acid which encodes a mammalian UCP3. For  
20 example, antisense nucleic acid can be complementary to a target nucleic acid having the sequence shown as the open reading frame in Figures 1A-1C (SEQ ID NO:1), Figures 2A-2B (SEQ ID NO:2), Figures 5A-5C (SEQ ID NO: 7) or to a portion thereof sufficient to allow hybridization.

25 The nucleic acids can also be used as probes (e.g., for *in situ* hybridization) to assess regulation of thermogenesis in skeletal muscle and/or brown adipose tissue. The nucleic acids can also be used as probes to detect and/or isolate (e.g., by hybridization with RNA or  
30 DNA) polymorphic or allelic variants, for example, in a sample (e.g., skeletal muscle, brown adipocytes, white blood cells) obtained from a host (e.g., a human). Moreover, the presence or level of a particular variant in a sample(s) obtained from an individual, as compared with  
35 the presence or level in a sample(s) from normal

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individuals, can be indicative of an association between abnormal regulation of thermogenesis (e.g., obesity) and a particular variant, which in turn can be used in the diagnosis of the condition.

5       The present invention also relates to isolated (e.g., pure, essentially pure) proteins or polypeptides designated mammalian UCP3 and variants of mammalian UCP3. In a preferred embodiment, the isolated proteins of the present invention have at least one property, activity or function  
10       characteristic of a mammalian UCP3 (as defined herein), such as activity in regulating (mediating) thermogenesis in skeletal muscle and brown adipose tissue or selectively uncoupling mitochondrial respiration in brown adipocytes and in skeletal muscle.

15       Proteins or polypeptides referred to herein as "isolated" are proteins or polypeptides purified to a state beyond that in which they exist in mammalian cells. "Isolated" proteins or polypeptides include proteins or polypeptides obtained by methods described herein, similar  
20       methods or other suitable methods. They include essentially pure proteins or polypeptides, proteins or polypeptides produced by chemical synthesis (e.g., synthetic peptides), or by combinations of biological and chemical methods, and recombinant proteins or polypeptides  
25       which are isolated. The proteins can be obtained in an isolated state of at least about 50 % by weight, preferably at least about 75 % by weight, and more preferably, in essentially pure form. Proteins or polypeptides referred to herein as "recombinant" are proteins or polypeptides  
30       produced by the expression of recombinant nucleic acids.

As used herein, "mammalian UCP3" protein refers to naturally occurring or endogenous mammalian UCP3s, proteins having an amino acid sequence which is the same as that of a naturally occurring or endogenous corresponding mammalian  
35       UCP3 (e.g., recombinant proteins), and functional variants

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of each of the foregoing (e.g., functional fragments and/or mutants produced via mutagenesis and/or recombinant techniques). Accordingly, as defined herein, the term includes mammalian UCP3, glycosylated or unglycosylated  
5 UCP3, polymorphic or allelic variants, and other isoforms of mammalian UCP3 (e.g., produced by alternative splicing or other cellular processes), and functional fragments.

Naturally occurring or endogenous mammalian UCP3s include wild type proteins such as mammalian UCP3,  
10 polymorphic or allelic variants and other isoforms which occur naturally in mammals (e.g., primate, preferably human, murine, bovine). Such proteins can be recovered from a source in which UCP3 is naturally produced. for example. These mammalian proteins have the same amino acid  
15 sequence as naturally occurring or endogenous corresponding mammalian UCP3.

"Functional variants" of mammalian UCP3 include functional fragments, functional mutant proteins, and/or functional fusion proteins. Generally, fragments or  
20 portions of mammalian UCP3 encompassed by the present invention include those having one or more amino acid deletions relative to the naturally occurring mammalian UCP3 protein (such as N-terminal, C-terminal or internal deletions). Fragments or portions in which only contiguous  
25 amino acids have been deleted or in which non-contiguous amino acids have been deleted relative to naturally occurring mammalian UCP3 are also encompassed by the invention.

Generally, mutants or derivatives of mammalian UCP3,  
30 encompassed by the present invention include natural or artificial variants differing by the addition, deletion and/or substitution of one or more contiguous or non-contiguous amino acid residues, or modified polypeptides in which one or more residues is modified, and  
35 mutants comprising one or more modified residues. For

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example, mutants can be natural or artificial variants of mammalian UCP3 which differ from naturally occurring UCP3 by the addition, deletion and/or substitution of one or more contiguous or non-contiguous amino acid residues.

5 A "functional fragment or portion", "functional mutant" and/or "functional fusion protein" of a mammalian UCP3 refers to an isolated protein or oligopeptide which has at least one property, activity or function characteristic of a mammalian UCP3, such as activity in  
10 regulating (mediating) thermogenesis in skeletal muscle and brown adipose tissue or activity in selectively uncoupling mitochondrial respiration in brown adipocytes and in skeletal muscle.

Suitable fragments or mutants can be identified by  
15 screening. For example, the N-terminal, C-terminal, or internal regions of the protein can be deleted in a step-wise fashion and the resulting protein or polypeptide can be screened using a suitable assay, for example, by measuring mitochondrial membrane potential in a host cell  
20 expressing UCP3. Where the resulting protein displays activity in the assay, the resulting protein ("fragment") is functional.

The invention also encompasses fusion proteins, comprising a mammalian UCP3 as a first moiety, linked to a  
25 second moiety not occurring in the mammalian UCP3 found in nature. Thus, the second moiety can be, for example, an amino acid, oligopeptide or polypeptide. The first moiety can be in an N-terminal location, C-terminal location or internal location of the fusion protein. In one  
30 embodiment, the fusion protein comprises a mammalian UCP3 or portion thereof as the first moiety, and a second moiety comprising an affinity ligand (e.g., an enzyme, an antigen, epitope tag) joined to the first moiety. Optionally, the two components can be joined by a linker.

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Examples of "human UCP3" include proteins having an amino acid sequence as set forth or substantially as set forth in Figure 3 (SEQ ID NO: 3, SEQ ID NO: 4) and functional portions thereof. An example of "mouse UCP3" includes a protein having an amino acid sequence as set forth or substantially set forth in Figure 6 (SEQ ID NO: 8). In preferred embodiments, a human UCP3 protein, a mouse UCP3 protein or a variant thereof has an amino acid sequence which has at least about 75% identity, and more preferably at least about 90% identity, to the protein shown in Figure 3 (SEQ ID NO: 3, SEQ ID NO: 4) or Figure 6 (SEQ ID NO: 8).

Another aspect of the invention relates to a method of producing a human UCP3 or variant (e.g., portion) thereof. Recombinant protein can be obtained, for example, by the expression of a recombinant DNA molecule encoding a mammalian UCP3 or variant thereof in a suitable host cell.

Constructs suitable for the expression of a mammalian UCP3 or variant thereof are also provided. The constructs can be introduced into a suitable host cell, and cells which express a recombinant mammalian UCP3 or variant thereof, can be produced and maintained in culture. Such cells are useful for a variety of purposes, and can be used in the production of protein for characterization, isolation and/or purification, (e.g., affinity purification), and as immunogens, for instance. Suitable host cells can be procaryotic, including bacterial cells such as *E. coli*, *B. subtilis* and or other suitable bacteria (e.g., *Streptococci*) or eucaryotic, such as fungal or yeast cells (e.g., *Pichia pastoris*, *Aspergillus species*, *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*, *Schizosaccharomyces pombe*, *Neurospora crassa*), or other lower eucaryotic cells, and cells of higher eucaryotes such as those from insects (e.g., Sf9 insect cells) or mammals (e.g., Chinese hamster ovary cells (CHO), COS cells, HuT 78 cells, 293 cells).

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(See, e.g., Ausubel, F.M. et al., eds. *Current Protocols in Molecular Biology*, Greene Publishing Associates and John Wiley & Sons Inc., (1993)).

Host cells which produce a recombinant mammalian UCP3 or variants thereof can be produced as follows. For example, nucleic acid encoding all or part of the UCP3 protein or a functional portion thereof can be inserted into a nucleic acid vector, e.g., a DNA vector, such as a plasmid, virus or other suitable replicon for expression. A variety of vectors is available, including vectors which are maintained in single copy or multiple copy, or which become integrated into the host cell chromosome.

The transcriptional and/or translational signals of a mammalian UCP3 gene can be used to direct expression. Alternatively, suitable expression vectors for the expression of a nucleic acid encoding all or part of the desired protein are available. Suitable expression vectors can contain a number of components, including, but not limited to, one or more of the following: an origin of replication; a selectable marker gene; one or more expression control elements, such as a transcriptional control element (e.g., a promoter, an enhancer, terminator), and/or one or more translation signals; a signal sequence or leader sequence for membrane targeting or secretion (of mammalian origin or from a heterologous mammal or non-mammalian species). In a construct, a signal sequence can be provided by the vector, the mammalian UCP3 coding sequence, or other source.

A promoter can be provided for expression in a suitable host cell. Promoters can be constitutive or inducible. The promoter is operably linked to nucleic acid encoding the mammalian UCP3 or variant thereof, and is capable of directing expression of the encoded polypeptide in the host cell. A variety of suitable promoters for procaryotic (e.g., lac, tac, T3, T7 promoters for *E. coli*)



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and eucaryotic (e.g., yeast alcohol dehydrogenase (ADH1), SV40, CMV) hosts is available.

In addition, the expression vectors typically comprise a selectable marker for selection of host cells carrying the vector, and in the case of a replicable expression vector, also comprise an origin of replication. Genes encoding products which confer antibiotic or drug resistance are common selectable markers and may be used in procaryotic (e.g.,  $\beta$ -lactamase gene (ampicillin resistance), Tet gene for tetracycline resistance) and eucaryotic cells (e.g., neomycin (G418 or geneticin), gpt (mycophenolic acid), ampicillin, or hygromycin resistance genes). Dihydrofolate reductase marker genes permit selection with methotrexate in a variety of hosts. Genes encoding the gene product of auxotrophic markers of the host (e.g., *LEU2*, *URA3*, *HIS3*) are often used as selectable markers in yeast. Use of viral (e.g., baculovirus) or phage vectors, and vectors which are capable of integrating into the genome of the host cell, such as retroviral vectors, are also contemplated. The present invention also relates to cells carrying these expression vectors.

For example, a nucleic acid encoding a mammalian UCP3 or variant thereof is incorporated into a vector, operably linked to one or more expression control elements, and the construct is introduced into host cells which are maintained under conditions suitable for expression, whereby the encoded polypeptide is produced. The construct can be introduced into cells by a method appropriate to the host cell selected (e.g., transformation, transfection, electroporation, infection). For production of a protein, host cells comprising the construct are maintained under conditions appropriate for expression, (e.g., in the presence of inducer, suitable media supplemented with appropriate salts, growth factors, antibiotic, nutritional

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supplements, etc.). The encoded protein (e.g., human UCP3) can be isolated from the host cells or medium.

Fusion proteins can also be produced in this manner. For example, some embodiments can be produced by the  
5 insertion of a mammalian UCP3 cDNA or portion thereof into a suitable expression vector, such as Bluescript®II SK +/- (Stratagene), pGEX-4T-2 (Pharmacia), pCDNA-3 (Invitrogen) and pET-15b (Novagen). The resulting construct can then be introduced into a suitable host cell for expression. Upon  
10 expression, fusion protein can be isolated or purified from a cell lysate by means of a suitable affinity matrix (see e.g., *Current Protocols in Molecular Biology* (Ausubel, F.M. et al., eds., Vol. 2, Suppl. 26, pp. 16.4.1-16.7.8 (1991)). In addition, affinity labels provide a means of detecting a  
15 fusion protein. For example, the cell surface expression or presence in a particular cell fraction of a fusion protein comprising an antigen or epitope affinity label can be detected by means of an appropriate antibody.

The UCP3 nucleic acids (DNA, RNA) and protein can be  
20 used in a variety of ways. For example, UCP3 nucleic acids and proteins can be used to identify agents (e.g., molecules) that alter or modulate (enhance, inhibit) UCP3 expression and/or function. For example, UCP3 can be expressed in a host cell and effects of test compounds on  
25 mitochondrial membrane potential in the host cell could be assessed. In addition, evaluation of mitochondrial respiration could also be performed in the host cell.

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In one embodiment, the present invention relates to a method of identifying an agent which alters UCP3 activity,  
30 wherein a nucleic acid construct comprising nucleic acid which encodes a mammalian UCP3 is introduced into a host cell(s). The host cells produced are maintained under conditions appropriate for expression of the encoded mammalian UCP3, whereby the nucleic acid is expressed. The  
35 host cells are then contacted with a compound to be

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assessed (an agent) and the mitochondrial electrical potential (mitochondrial membrane potential) of the cells is detected in the presence of the compound to be assessed. Detection of a change in mitochondrial electrical potential in the presence of the agent indicates that the agent alters UCP3 activity. In a particular embodiment, the invention relates to a method of identifying an agent which is an activator of UCP3 activity wherein a nucleic acid construct comprising nucleic acid which encodes a mammalian UCP3 is introduced into a host cell(s). The host cells produced are maintained under conditions appropriate for expression of the encoded mammalian UCP3, whereby the nucleic acid is expressed. The host cells are then contacted with a compound to be assessed (an agent) and the mitochondrial electrical potential of the cells is detected in the presence of the compound to be assessed. Detection of a decrease or reduction of mitochondrial electrical potential in the presence of the agent indicates that the agent activates UCP3 activity. In another embodiment, the invention relates to a method of identifying an agent which is an inhibitor of UCP3 activity, wherein a nucleic acid construct comprising nucleic acid which encodes a mammalian UCP3 is introduced into a host cell(s). The host cells produced are maintained under conditions appropriate for expression of the encoded mammalian UCP3, whereby the nucleic acid is expressed. The host cells are then contacted with a compound to be assessed (an agent) and the mitochondrial electrical potential of the cells is detected in the presence of the compound to be assessed. Detection of an increase of mitochondrial electrical potential in the presence of the agent indicates that the agent inhibits UCP3 activity.

Detection of a change in mitochondrial electrical potential can be performed using a variety of techniques. For example, a change in mitochondrial electrical potential

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can be detected by measuring fluorescence of recombinant cells expressing UCP3. Decrease of fluorescence in the presence of the test compound, indicates a decrease of mitochondrial membrane potential (mitochondrial  $\Delta\Psi$ ), and vice versa for cases where fluorescence is increased. That is, increase of fluorescence in the presence of the test compound indicates an increase of mitochondrial  $\Delta\Psi$ . If decrease in fluorescence is observed in UCP3 expressing cells, but not in control cells, then the test compound is an activator of UCP3. If an increase in fluorescence is observed in UCP3 expressing cells, but not in control cells, then the test compound is an inhibitor of UCP3.

In a particular embodiment, as described in Example 3, a high throughput screen can be used to identify agents that activate (enhance) or inhibit UCP3 activity. For example, the method of identifying an agent which alters UCP3 activity can be performed as follows. A nucleic acid construct comprising nucleic acid which encodes a mammalian UCP3 is introduced into a host cell(s) to produce recombinant host cells. The recombinant host cells produced are maintained under conditions appropriate for expression of the encoded mammalian UCP3, whereby the nucleic acid is expressed. A fluorescent dye and the compound to be assessed are added to the recombinant host cells; the resulting combination is referred to as a test sample. Fluorescence is detected. A decrease of fluorescence in the presence of the test compound occurs with a decrease in the mitochondrial electrical potential of the cells, which indicates that the agent is an activator of UCP3. Conversely, an increase of fluorescence in the presence of the test compound occurs with an increase in the mitochondrial electrical potential of the cells, which indicates that the agent is an inhibitor of UCP3. Suitable dyes for use in this embodiment of the

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invention include, for example, JC-1, rhodamine 123, DiOCc[3], or tetramethylhydrosamine.

A control can be used in the methods of detecting agents which alter UCP3 activity. For example, the control  
5 sample includes the same reagents but lacks the compound or agent being assessed; it is treated in the same manner as the test sample.

Also encompassed by the present invention is an agent which interacts with UCP3 directly or indirectly, and  
10 inhibits or enhances UCP3 expression and/or function. In one embodiment, the agent is an inhibitor which interferes with UCP3 directly (e.g., by binding UCP3) or indirectly (e.g., by blocking the ability of UCP3 to function in thermogenesis). In a particular embodiment, an inhibitor  
15 of UCP3 protein is an antibody specific for UCP3 protein or a functional portion of UCP3; that is, the antibody binds the UCP3 protein. For example, the antibody can be specific for the protein encoded by the amino acid sequence of human UCP3 (SEQ ID NO: 3), human UCP3sh (SEQ ID NO: 4),  
20 mouse UCP3 (SEQ ID NO: 8) or portions thereof.

Alternatively, the inhibitor can be an agent other than an antibody (e.g., small organic molecule, protein or peptide) which binds UCP3 and blocks its activity. For example, the inhibitor can be an agent which mimics UCP3 structurally,  
25 but lacks its function. Alternatively, it can be an agent which binds to or interacts with a molecule which UCP3 normally binds with or interacts with, thus blocking UCP3 from doing so and preventing it from exerting the effects it would normally exert.

30 In another embodiment, the agent is an enhancer (activator) of UCP3 which increases the activity of UCP3 (increases the effect of a given amount or level of UCP3), increases the length of time it is effective (by preventing its degradation or otherwise prolonging the time during  
35 which it is active) or both either directly or indirectly.

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For example, UCP3 nucleic acids and proteins can be used to identify anti-obesity drugs which enhance UCP3 to induce uncoupling in brown fat and/or skeletal muscle, with the result that stored energy is released as heat.

- 5        In another embodiment, the sequences described herein can be used to detect UCP3 or DNA encoding UCP3 in a sample. For example, a labeled nucleic acid probe having all or a functional portion of the nucleotide sequence of UCP3 can be used in a method to detect UCP3 in a sample.
- 10      In one embodiment, the sample is treated to render the nucleic acids in the sample available for hybridization to a nucleic acid probe, which can be DNA or RNA. The resulting treated sample is combined with a labeled nucleic acid probe having all or a portion of the nucleotide
- 15      sequence of UCP3, under conditions appropriate for hybridization of complementary sequences to occur. Detection of hybridization of nucleic acids from the sample with the labeled nucleic probe indicates the presence of UCP3 in a sample. The presence of UCP3 mRNA is indicative
- 20      of UCP3 expression. Such a method can be used, for example, as a screen for normal or abnormal thermogenesis in skeletal muscle or brown adipose tissue.

Alternatively, a method of detecting UCP3 in a sample can be accomplished using an antibody directed against UCP3

25      or a portion of UCP3. Detection of specific binding to the antibody indicates the presence of UCP3 in the sample (e.g., ELISA). This could reflect a pathological state associated with UCP3 and, thus, can be used diagnostically.

The sample for use in the methods of the present

30      invention includes a suitable sample from, for example, a mammal, particularly a human. For example, the sample can be blood, skeletal muscle or brown adipose tissue.

The UCP3 sequences of the present invention can also be used to generate nonhuman gene knockout animals, such as

35      mice, which lack UCP3 and transgenically overexpress UCP3.

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For example, such UCP3 gene knockout mice can be generated and used to obtain further insight into the function of UCP3 as well as assess the specificity of UCP3 activators and inhibitors. Also, overexpression of UCP3 (e.g., human UCP3) in transgenic mice can be used as a means of creating a test system for UCP3 activators and inhibitors (e.g., against human UCP3). In addition, the UCP3 gene can be used to clone the UCP3 promoter/enhancer in order to identify regulators of UCP3 transcription. UCP3 gene knockout animals include animals which completely or partially lack the UCP3 gene and/or UCP3 activity or function.

As described herein, it is likely that UCP3 plays a role in controlling protein wasting and production of gluconeogenic precursors by skeletal muscle via transport of one or more metabolites, which indicates that inhibitors of UCP3 can be used as a means of curtailing muscle wasting due to, for example, infection, (e.g., human immunodeficiency virus) cancer, tumor cachexia, muscle diseases (e.g., muscular dystrophy) or as a possible treatment for non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus (NIDDM).

Thus the present invention relates to a method of inhibiting (partially, completely) protein catabolism in a mammal (e.g., human) comprising administering to the mammal an effective amount of an inhibitor of UCP3. The invention also relates to a method of enhancing protein catabolism in a mammal comprising administering to the mammal an effective amount of an enhancer UCP3. Also encompassed by the present invention is a method of inhibiting muscle wasting in a mammal comprising administering an effective amount of an enhancer of UCP3 to the mammal.

A number of studies have demonstrated that brown adipose tissue plays an important role in regulating energy balance in rodents (Himms-Hagen, J., *Prog. Lipid Res.*,

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28:67-115 (1989)). The tissue is highly specialized for stimulated energy expenditure with a rich vascular supply, dense sympathetic innervation, and numerous mitochondria. Importantly, brown adipocytes are further distinguished from other cell types by their expression of all three uncoupling proteins: UCP1, which is expressed exclusively in brown adipocytes, UCP2, which is expressed widely (Fleury, C., et al., *Nature Genetics*, 15:269-272 (1997); Gimeno, R.E., et al., *Diabetes*, in press (1997)) and, as demonstrated herein, UCP3 which is expressed selectively and abundantly in brown adipocytes and skeletal muscle. These features make brown fat ideally suited to regulated thermogenesis.

In contrast to rodents, brown adipose tissue in large mammals is relatively limited and therefore brown fat may not be a significant regulator of human energy expenditure. A number of studies in humans have implicated skeletal muscle as an important mediator of adaptive thermogenesis in humans (Astrup, A., et al., *Am. J. Physiol.*, 248:E507-515 (1985); Astrup, A., et al., *Am. J. Physiol.*, 257:E340-345 (1989); Zurlo, F., et al., *J. Clin. Invest.*, 86:1423-1427 (1990); Simonsen, L., et al., *Am. J. Physiol.*, 263:E850-855 (1992); Spraul, M., et al., *J. Clin. Invest.*, 92:1730-1735 (1993)). Approximately 80% of the variance in resting energy expenditure between individuals can be accounted for by differences in fat-free mass (Ravussin, E., et al., *Am. J. Clin. Nutr.*, 55:242S-245S (1992)), much of which is skeletal muscle. Similarly, a perfused forearm study has demonstrated that differences in skeletal muscle energy expenditure account for much of the variation in metabolic rate observed between individuals (Zurlo, F., et al., *J. Clin. Invest.*, 86:1423-1427 (1990)). Regulated energy expenditure in skeletal muscle is controlled, in large part, by sympathetic stimulation ((Astrup, A., et al., *Am. J. Physiol.*, 248:E507-515 (1985); Astrup, A., et



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al., *Am. J. Physiol.*, 257:E340-345 (1989); Simonsen, L., et al., *Am. J. Physiol.*, 263:E850-855 (1992); Spraul, M., et al., *J. Clin. Invest.*, 92:1730-1735 (1993)). It is interesting to note that brown fat and skeletal muscle have many features in common: a rich blood supply, a dense sympathetic innervation, and abundant mitochondria. In addition, both tissues express high levels of UCP3 mRNA.

The heart continuously expends large amounts of energy in order to maintain blood circulation. In view of this, it is probably significant that UCP3 is minimally expressed in cardiac tissue. This is especially true given the general tendency for non-contractile muscle-specific genes to be expressed in both striated muscle types (skeletal and cardiac). Abundant expression of UCP3 in two thermogenic tissues, skeletal muscle and brown fat, and relative lack of expression in other sites such as the heart, demonstrates that UCP3 is an important molecular mediator of adaptive thermogenesis.

Thus, the present invention provides for anti-obesity drug development wherein the UCP3 nucleic acids and protein can be used to identify, for example, enhancers (activators) of UCP3 which can be used to induce uncoupling.  $\beta$ 3-adrenergic receptor agonists, which increase UCP1 expression and activity in brown fat are presently under development, but may have limited effects given the paucity of brown fat in humans. UCP2 is another potential target. However, it is expressed in a number of critical organs and tissues and its activation could produce unwanted side effects. Specific activators of UCP3 expression and/or function, on the other hand, selectively increase energy expenditure in skeletal muscle and brown fat, two tissues that have the capacity for adaptive energy expenditure.

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The present invention is further illustrated by the following examples, which are not intended to be limiting in any way.

#### EXAMPLE 1 CLONING AND CHARACTERIZATION OF THE UCP3 GENE

##### 5 Northern Blot Assays

Human Multiple Tissue Northern Blots (#7760-1, #7759-1 and #7767-1) containing approximately 2  $\mu$ g of polyA RNA per lane were purchased from Clontech Laboratories (Palo Alto, CA). All hybridizations, membranes washes and membrane  
10 strippings were performed according to manufacturer's specifications. The blots were first hybridized to a hUCP3 probe, washed and exposed to film for 1-18 hours, then stripped, rehybridized to a hUCP2 probe and exposed to film for 18 hours. The hUCP3 probe was a 293 bp fragment  
15 corresponding to residues #211-308. The hUCP2 probe was a 1125 bp fragment spanning the entire open reading frame. The specific activities of both hybridization probes were similar. Mouse Northern blots were generated using total RNA isolated from a number of tissues and equal loading of  
20 lanes was established using ethidium bromide fluorescence. The mouse Northern blots were hybridized using the hUCP3 probe described above.

##### RNase Protection

Total RNA was extracted from adipose tissue the method  
25 of Chomczynski and Sacchi (Chomczynski, P. and Sacchi, N., *Anal. Biochem.*, 162:156-159 (1987)). Skeletal muscle and heart RNA was obtained from Clontech. Aliquots of 1, 3, 5 and 10  $\mu$ g of adipose tissue and skeletal muscle RNA and 10  $\mu$ g aliquot of heart RNA were used for determination of UCP3  
30 and mRNA levels. The Rnase protection assay was performed as previously described (Vidal-Puig, A., et al., *J. Clin. Invest.*, 97:2553-2561 (1997)). A UCP-3 cDNA fragment was

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generated by reverse transcriptase-PCR using total RNA from human muscle as follows: two primers (5'GGA CTA CCA CCT GCT CAC TG 3' (SEQ ID NO: 23) and 5' CCC GTA ACA TAT GGA CTT T3' (SEQ ID NO: 24)) were designed to amplify 302 bp of the hUCP-3 sequence corresponding to residues #209-308. The PCR product was subcloned into PGMT easy TA cloning vector (Promega Corp., Madison, WI) and linearized for riboprobe synthesis using Spe I. Identity and orientation of the UCP3 probe was confirmed by sequencing. The antisense [<sup>32</sup>P]-labeled UCP3 template was synthesized using T& RNA polymerase. A human cyclin riboprobe was used as an internal control (Ambion, Inc., Austin, TX)..

## Results

As described herein, a third uncoupling homologue designated UCP3 has been cloned. It is distinguished from UCP1 and UCP2 by its selective expression in skeletal muscle and brown adipose tissue, two important sites for regulated energy expenditure in humans (Astrup, A., et al., *Am. J. Physiol.*, 248:E507-515 (1985); Astrup, A., et al., *Am. J. Physiol.*, 257:E340-345 (1989); Zurlo, F., et al., *J. Clin. Invest.*, 86:1423-1427 (1990); Simonsen, L., et al., *Am. J. Physiol.*, 263:E850-855 (1992); Spraul, M., et al., *J. Clin. Invest.*, 92:1730-1735 (1993)) and rodents (Himms-Hagen, J., *Prog. Lipid Res.*, 28:67-115 (1989)). At the amino acid level, hUCP3 is 71% identical to hUCP2 and 57% identical to hUCP1. Because UCP3 is abundantly and selectively expressed in skeletal muscle and brown adipose tissue, UCP3 is likely to be an important mediator of regulated thermogenesis in humans. Since UCP3 is minimally expressed in heart and other critical organs, it is a promising target for anti-obesity drug development aimed at increasing thermogenesis.

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The expressed sequence tag (EST) database (<http://www.ncbi.nlm.gov>) was screened for sequences homologous to UCP1. One human EST, deposited by the Washington University, St. Louis - Merck & Co. EST project, was identified which was similar but not identical to hUCP1 and hUCP2 (accession no. AA192136, IMAGE clone no. 628529). This clone originated from a human skeletal muscle cDNA library (#937209, Stratagene, La Jolla, CA). The bacterial stock for clone 628529 was obtained from Genome Systems (St. Louis, MI) and was found to contain an insert of approximately 1.3kb, which included the C-terminal third of the open reading frame. The coding region within clone 628529 was fully resequenced. Full-length cDNA sequences were generated using the Marathon cDNA Amplification Kit, human skeletal muscle Marathon-Ready cDNA (both from Clontech Laboratories, Palo Alto, CA) and an antisense primer (5'-TTC ACC ACG TCC ACC CGG GGG GAT GCC ACC-3') (SEQ ID NO: 25) corresponding to the coding sequence presumed to represent hUCP3.

UCP3 cDNA sequence contains a 5' untranslated region of at least 183 bases, an open reading frame of 936 bases, a 3' untranslated region of approximately 1.1 kb, a polyadenylation signal and a polyA tail (Figures 1A-1C). The UCP3 mRNA transcript is predicted to be equal to or greater than 2.2 kb. UCP3 protein, as deduced from the open reading frame, is composed of 312 amino acids and is estimated to have a molecular weight of approximately 34 kD (Figure 3). As shown in Figure 3, at the amino acid level, hUCP3 is 71% identical to hUCP2 and 57% identical to hUCP1; and hUCP2 is 59% identical to hUCP1. Many of the nonidentical residues in hUCP3 are conservative substitutions which in most cases correspond to residues found in either mUCP2 (Fleury, C., et al., *Nature Genetics*, 15:269-272 (1997); Gimeno, R.E., et al., *Diabetes*, 46:900-906 (1997)) or in UCP1 from various species (Klaus, S., et

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al., *Int. J. Biochem.*, 23:791-801 (1991)). The data, based upon the high degree of homology between UCP1, UCP2 and UCP3, demonstrates that UCP3 uncouples mitochondrial respiration.

5        In order to establish the tissue distribution of UCP3 in humans, Northern blot analyses were performed. UCP3 was abundantly expressed in skeletal muscle, generating a dominant mRNA transcript of approximately 2.4 kb. With longer exposure (18 hours), a much weaker UCP3 signal (2.4  
10 kb) was detected in a large number of other tissues and organs. The longer exposures (18 hours) of the human UCP3 Northern blots also revealed the presence of a smaller mRNA transcript which had a similar size (approximately 1.6 kb). Of note, the 294 bp hUCP3 probe employed was 75% identical  
15 to hUCP2. Rehybridization of the same blots with hUCP2 confirmed that this smaller 1.6 kb signal was UCP2. The UCP2 signal, as previously reported (Fleury, C., et al., *Nature Genetics*, 15:269-272 (1997); Gimeno, R.E., et al., *Diabetes*, 446:900-906 (1997)) was widely expressed. It was  
20 being most abundant in spleen, thymus, bone marrow, trachea, and lymph node, and somewhat less abundant in skeletal muscle as well as a number of other tissues. UCP2 was also abundantly expressed in white adipose tissue as reported Gimeno, R.E., et al., *Diabetes*, 446:900-906  
25 (1997)). A comparison of hybridization signals for UCP2 and UCP3 suggests that UCP3 may be the dominant uncoupling protein transcript in human skeletal muscle.

A sensitive RNase protection assay was used to assess UCP3 mRNA expression in heart, skeletal muscle and white  
30 adipose tissue. No UCP3 signal could be detected in white adipose tissue. In heart, a very weak UCP3 signal was detected. The signal in heart was less than 1% of that detected in skeletal muscle.

In mice, abundant UCP3 expression was detected in  
35 skeletal muscle and brown fat. As with humans, little or

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no UCP3 expression was detected in other mouse tissues such as white adipose tissue, brain, kidney, liver and colon. As was observed in the human mRNA studies, a smaller transcript was detected in mouse samples as well. This smaller transcript most likely represents mUCP2 given that it was most abundant in white adipose tissue, a site of high-level UCP2 expression (Fleury, C., et al., *Nature Genetics*, 15:269-272 (1997); Gimeno, R.E., et al., *Diabetes*, in press (1997)). Of note, the hUCP3 probe is 73% identical to mUCP2.

Figure 4 is a hydrophilicity plot of human UCP2 and human UCP3 showing the hydrophobicity of protein across linear sequence.

EXAMPLE 2 Discovery of an Alternative Form of UCP3,  
Designated UCP3-short form (UCP3sh)

As discussed above, the genomic organization of the human UCP3 gene has been defined. In addition, it has been determined that the UCP3 gene generates two mRNA transcripts, UCP3 and UCP3-short form (UCP3sh). The nucleotide sequence of UCP3sh mRNA is shown in Figures 2A-2B. The UCP3sh transcript encodes a shortened version of the UCP3 protein. As shown in Figure 8, the UCP3sh transcript results when a polyadenylation/transcription termination signal (AATAAA) (SEQ ID NO: 26) located within intron 6 terminates transcription (see Figure 3). However, this AATAAA (SEQ ID NO: 26) seems to be only partially effective in terminating transcription. When it does succeed in terminating transcription, the UCP3sh transcript is generated. When it fails to terminate transcription, transcription continues on through exon 7 and terminates at the exon 7 AATAAA (SEQ ID NO: 26) signal. Splicing between exon 6 and exon 7 then occurs to generate the UCP3 transcript.

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As shown in Figure 3, UCP3sh differs from UCP3 only by the absence of the last 37 amino acids. It is reasonable to expect that this is significant, since the region missing in UCP3sh is highly homologous to a region in UCP1 which has been implicated in mediating inhibition of uncoupling activity by purine nucleotides (Murdza-Inglis, D.L., et al., *J Biol Chem.* 269:7435-7438 (1994)). As a result, it is reasonable to expect that UCP3sh is more active as an uncoupler than UCP3.

Using a quantitative RNase protection assay similar to that described in Example 1, it was determined that UCP3sh mRNA, like UCP3 mRNA is extremely abundant in human skeletal muscle. In normal individuals, the level of UCP3sh mRNA in skeletal muscle is equal to or greater than the level of UCP3 mRNA. Preliminary studies have indicated that UCP3sh mRNA levels are reduced in obese individuals compared to lean individual. In contrast, UCP3 mRNA levels seem to be unchanged in obese individuals. These preliminary findings raise the possibility that UCP3sh is the more important UCP3 protein for body weight regulation.

#### EXAMPLE 3 Cloning of mouse UCP3 gene

Using the human UCP3 gene, the mouse UCP3 gene was isolated using methods similar to those described in Example 1. The mouse UCP3 nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO: 7) is shown in Figures 5A-5C, and the mouse UCP3 amino acid sequence is shown in Figure 6. Comparisons of mUCP3 versus mUCP1 and mUP2 and human UCP3 are shown in Figure 7.

#### EXAMPLE 4 Monitoring of JC-1 fluorescence in living cells

An assay which utilizes fibroblast-like cells lines expressing recombinant human UCP3, and a fluorescent dye (e.g., JC-1) makes it possible to rapidly assess

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mitochondrial membrane potential ( $\Delta\Psi$ ) in living cells (Smiley, S.T., et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*, 88:3671-3675 (1991); Reers, M., et al., *Methods in Enzymology*, 260:406-417 (1995)). Any drug which increases UCP3 activity is expected to reduce  $\Delta\Psi$ , and therefore, reduce "red"-fluorescence of JC-1. By comparing effects of test compounds on fluorescence in a cell line expressing UCP3 with a control (e.g., cells which do not express UCP3; cells which express UCP3 in the absence of the test compound), it is possible to identify specific activators and inhibitors of UCP3. The cells can be grown in 96 well plates, and the plates can be read directly in a fluorometer designed to handle 96 well plates, it is possible to perform this assay in a high-throughput fashion.

Recombinant cells expressing hUCP3 and cells not expressing UCP3 are grown in 96 well plates. On the day of analysis, the plates are rinsed and JC-1 dye is added to all wells plus or minus test compounds. Later, plates are washed and then, in the presence of the test compound, fluorescence is determined in a fluorometer. Decrease of fluorescence in the presence of the test compound, indicates a decrease of mitochondrial  $\Delta\Psi$  (and vice versa for cases where fluorescence is increased). That is, increase of fluorescence in the presence of the test compound indicates an increase of mitochondrial  $\Delta\Psi$ . If decrease in fluorescence is observed in UCP3-expressing cells but not in control cells, then the test compound is an activator of UCP3. If an increase in fluorescence is observed in UCP3 expressing cells, but not in control cells, then the test compound is an inhibitor of UCP3.

Any dye can be used in the high-throughout screen, such as JC-1, rhodamine 123, DiOCc[3], or tetramethylrhodamine. In a particular embodiment, JC-1 dye, a delocalized lipophilic cation (DLC), can be used.



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The distinguishing feature of DLCs is that they are positively charged, yet lipophilic. The lipophilic feature allows them to traverse membranes and the positive charge causes them to accumulate within mitochondria (negatively charged on the inside). This accumulation is proportional to  $\Delta\Psi$ , the membrane electrical potential across the inner mitochondrial membrane, and follows the Nernst Equation shown below. The mitochondrial  $\Delta\Psi$  results from the protein electrochemical gradient across the inner mitochondrial membrane and represents the electrical portion of this gradient ( $\Delta\text{pH}$  represents the chemical portion of the gradient).

$$\Delta\Psi = -60 \log F_{\text{in}}/F_{\text{out}} \quad F = \text{concentration of DLC}$$

Thus, a  $\Delta\Psi$  of -60 mV corresponds to a DLC in/out ratio of 10 to 1, and a  $\Delta\Psi$  of -120 mV, corresponds to a DLC in/out ratio of 100 to 1. Thus, a change in  $\Delta\Psi$  is amplified by a change in  $F_{\text{in}}/F_{\text{out}}$ . Of note,  $\Delta\Psi$  for most mitochondria range between -50 mV and -160 mV.

Protonophore uncouplers such as DNP (dinitrophenol), CCCP (carbonyl cyanide *m*-chlorophenylhydrazine), decrease  $\Delta\Psi$  and, as a result, markedly decrease the accumulation of JC-1. Any drug which increases UCP activity is expected to have the same effect as DNP, CCCP or FCCP.

JC-1 has fluorescent features which makes it extremely useful as a monitor of mitochondrial  $\Delta\Psi$ . Many dyes aggregate at high concentrations and this reduces fluorescence greatly (for example, rhodamine 123). Aggregates of JC-1 fluoresce intensely, and at higher wavelength than JC-1 monomers. Specifically, monomers emit at 527 nm (green) while J-aggregates emit at 590 nm (red). Thus, high concentrations of JC-1 accumulate in mitochondria permitting the formation of aggregates. The

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accumulation of JC-1 and therefore the formation of aggregates is proportional to mitochondrial  $\Delta\Psi$ . Aggregates do not form in other cellular locations due to insufficient accumulation of JC-1. Thus, detection of aggregates (as  
5 measured by fluorescence at 590 nM) is a sensitive indicator of mitochondrial  $\Delta\Psi$ .

CX-1 cells were incubated with JC-1 (10ug/ml) with or without the uncoupler, FCCP, for 10 minutes, washed 3 times, trypsinized and then transferred as a cell  
10 suspension to a 1 cm quartz cuvette, in which fluorescence was monitored using a Kontron SFM25 fluorescent spectrophotometer.

Fluorescence (in arbitrary units)		
	520 nM (green)	590 nM (red)
CX-1 cells	90	90
CX-1 cells + FCCP	80	10

The data shows that JC-1 aggregate fluorescence can be monitored in living cells and that an uncoupler (FCCP) which is expected to have the same effect as a UCP activator markedly lowers "red" fluorescence. Fluorescence  
5 can also be monitored using a FACScan flow cytometer or in a single cell using fluorescence microscopy.

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~~EXAMPLE 5 UCP3 GENE EXPRESSION: Tissue Distribution and~~  
Physiologic Regulation

Tissue Distribution - In humans, UCP3 is expressed  
10 abundantly and preferentially in skeletal muscle. In rats, UCP3 is expressed abundantly in skeletal muscle and brown fat.

Starvation - UCP3 was dramatically increased by starvation in mice and rats (~5-10 fold). In humans, it

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has been shown that 5 days of food restriction causes a 2.5-fold increase in UCP3 mRNA expression. Also, it was found that human UCP3 mRNA is significantly upregulated when transgenic mice bearing a human UCP3 P1 clone are  
5 starved. Thus, it is likely that humans, like rodents, increase UCP3 gene expression with starvation.

Role of FFAs - Recently, it was shown that treatment of fed rats with Intralipid plus heparin (which produced an increase in free fatty acids (FFAs) from 0.26 to 2.04 mM)  
10 caused a 3-fold increase in UCP3 (Weigle D.S., *Diabetics*, 47:298-302 (1998)). Based upon this observation, it was suggested that the increase in FFAs with starvation was responsible for the effects of starvation on UCP3 mRNA levels. It was speculated that "this induction of UCP3 may  
15 be linked to the utilization of free fatty acids as a fuel". As discussed below however, it is unlikely that this hypothesis is true.

Starvation plus Nicotinic Acid - 1 day fasted rats were treated with saline or nicotinic acid for 6 hours and  
20 the effects on UCP3 gene expression were assessed. Starvation increases lipolysis in adipose tissue, causing a marked increase in blood levels of FFAs. The increase in FFAs is thought to promote conservation of protein in skeletal muscle (when lipid fuels are abundant, the  
25 requirement for gluconeogenesis from muscle protein is reduced). Nicotinic acid inhibits lipolysis, restores FFA levels to fed values, and stimulates protein catabolism in skeletal muscle (Lowell and Goodman, *Diabetics*, 36:14-19 (1987)). The experiment described herein shows that  
30 nicotinic acid treatment of fasted animals returned FFA levels to fed values, but increased UCP3 mRNA to levels 2-fold higher than those observed in saline treated fasted controls. This observation shows that the starvation-induced rise in FFAs is not responsible for the effects of  
35 starvation on UCP3 mRNA levels. Also, it shows that UCP3

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is not linked to the utilization of FFAs as fuel. Instead, based upon this finding it is reasonable to expect that UCP3 is linked to protein catabolism in skeletal muscle.

Streptozotocin Diabetes - Fourteen days of streptozotocin diabetes in rats produced a very large increase in UCP3 mRNA levels. This rise in UCP3 was reversed with one day of insulin treatment. Streptozotocin diabetes is associated with significant protein catabolism in skeletal muscle.

Endotoxin - Endotoxin treatment of rats and mice resulted in a very large increase in UCP3 mRNA levels in skeletal muscle, but not in other tissues. Endotoxin is a well known stimulator of protein catabolism in skeletal muscle.

Dexamethasone - High dose dexamethasone treatment markedly stimulated UCP3 mRNA levels in skeletal muscle, but not in other tissues. Dexamethasone is also a well known stimulator of protein catabolism in skeletal muscle.

Thyroid Hormone - High dose thyroid treatment in rats stimulated UCP3 mRNA levels. Thyroid hormones seemed to have little or no effect in mice. Thyroid hormone is also a well known stimulator of protein catabolism in skeletal muscle.

ob/ob and db/db mice; fa/fa rats - These genetically obese rodents were generated and shown to have markedly increased UCP3 mRNA levels in skeletal muscle. It is likely that increased UCP3 mRNA levels in ob/ob mice contributed to elevated production of gluconeogenic precursors by muscle, thereby promoting non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus (NIDDM) in these animals.

It is interesting to note that nearly all positive regulators of UCP3 gene expression (starvation, nicotinic acid treatment during starvation, streptozotocin diabetes, endotoxin, dexamethasone and thyroid hormone) are associated with catabolism of skeletal muscle protein (see

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Mitch and Goldberg, *NEJM*, 335:1897-1905 (1996)). The only exceptions to this are genetically obese rodents (however, these animals do have decreased muscle mass). From another perspective, it is also true that all catabolic states  
5 tested to date are associated with increased UCP3 expression.

Given that increased UCP3 gene expressions is linked to states of augmented skeletal muscle protein catabolism, it is likely that UCP3 plays an important role in  
10 regulating skeletal muscle protein catabolism (conversion of muscle protein to gluconeogenic precursors). Possible mechanisms by which UCP3 plays a role are the following:

- a) UCP3 is a mitochondrial carrier which transports biosynthetic metabolites in and out of mitochondria  
15 during skeletal muscle protein catabolism (i.e., conversion of aspartate, glutamate, valine, isoleucine and leucine to gluconeogenic precursors alanine and glutamine).
- b) UCP3 is the aspartate/glutamate carrier and is rate  
20 limiting for operation of the aspartate/malate shuttle (transfers cytosolic NADH into the mitochondria). Increased operation of this shuttle would reduce the cytosolic NADH/NAD ratio. It has been suggested that the cytosolic NADH/NAD ratio regulates muscle protein  
25 catabolism.
- c) UCP3 is indeed a genuine uncoupling protein and increased UCP3 activity in catabolic states oxidizes the whole cell redox state (NADH/NAD ratio), thereby stimulating protein catabolism and amino acid  
30 metabolism.

Skeletal Muscle Metabolism During Starvation (and other catabolic states).

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During starvation, muscle mobilizes actin and myosin protein and releases gluconeogenic precursors into the blood (primarily alanine and glutamine). This response is critical for survival. In the absence of gluconeogenesis  
5 from muscle protein, blood glucose levels would fall during starvation and brain dysfunction would occur.

The amino acids released from muscle protein are significantly metabolized inside the myocytes prior to their release into the bloodstream. Alanine and glutamine  
10 represent approximately 12% amino acids in muscle protein but together represent > 50% of amino acids released by muscle during starvation. Thus, much of the alanine and glutamine released must be synthesized. In contrast, aspartate, asparagine, glutamate, leucine, isoleucine and  
15 valine represent > 30% of amino acids in muscle protein but are released in only small amounts during starvation. These amino acids are interconverted to alanine and glutamine by muscle. Other amino acids such as glycine, cysteine, serine, threonine, methionine, proline, lysine, arginine,  
20 histidine, phenylalanine, tyrosine and tryptophan represents approximately 50% of muscle protein and are released either unchanged or as deaminated  $\alpha$ -ketoacids.

Alanine is generated by the transamination of pyruvate. The pyruvate (i.e., carbon) for alanine  
25 synthesis come from glycolysis while the nitrogen originates from aspartate, asparagine, glutamate, leucine, isoleucine and valine. The released alanine is taken up by the liver and used to synthesize glucose. The glucose is then returned to the muscle and is metabolized into  
30 pyruvate, thus completing the glucose-alanine cycle. It is important to note that no new glucose is synthesized by this process, the carbons are simply recycled. Thus, the glucose-alanine cycle functions to conserve carbohydrate, but does not generate new carbohydrate. The cycle also  
35 functions to transfer  $\text{NH}_2$  from amino acids with are

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metabolized (aspartate, asparagine, glutamate, leucine, isoleucine and valine) to the liver where it can be detoxified via the urea cycle.

Because certain tissues are oxidizing glucose to CO<sub>2</sub> (i.e., the brain), new glucose must be synthesized during starvation. This new glucose is synthesized from glutamine, which is released by muscle. The carbon backbone for glutamine comes from aspartate, asparagine, glutamate, isoleucine and valine, while the nitrogen comes from these same amino acids plus leucine. The leucine carbon backbone is completely oxidized to CO<sub>2</sub> by muscle. The glutamine released by muscle is taken up by the kidney and intestines, where a complex pathway is initiated culminating in the synthesis of glucose. Glutamine synthetase is the enzyme which converts glutamate to glutamine, the final step in glutamine synthesis. It is interesting to note that glutamine synthetase gene expression in muscle, like UCP3 gene expression, is induced by starvation, streptozotocin diabetes, endotoxin treatment and dexamethasone. It is also interesting to note, as was seen with UCP3, that these effects on glutamine synthetase gene expression are observed in skeletal muscle, but not in other tissues.

Significant mitochondrial metabolism must occur in order for aspartate, asparagine, glutamate, isoleucine, valine and leucine to be interconverted to alanine and glutamate. This is because important enzymes involved in the interconversion are located within the mitochondrial matrix. One example is branched chain  $\alpha$ -ketoacid dehydrogenase (BCKADH), an enzyme which initiates the oxidation of leucine, isoleucine and valine. Of interest, BCKADH activity in muscle increases significantly during starvation and streptozotocin diabetes. Thus, metabolites

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must flux in and out of mitochondria for muscle to release alanine and glutamine during catabolic states.

#### EQUIVALENTS

- Those skilled in the art will recognize, or be able to
- 5 ascertain using no more than routine experimentation, many equivalents to the specific embodiments of the invention described herein. Such equivalents are intended to be encompassed by the following claims.



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## SEQUENCE LISTING

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  - (F) POSTAL CODE/ZIP: 02215
  - (G) TELEPHONE: (617) 632-7000
  - (I) TELEFAX: (617) 632-7098
- (ii) TITLE OF INVENTION: UPC3: AN UNCOUPLING PROTEIN HOMOLOGUE
- (iii) NUMBER OF SEQUENCES: 35
- (iv) CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS:
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  - (B) STREET: TWO MILITIA DRIVE
  - (C) CITY: LEXINGTON
  - (D) STATE: MASSACHUSETTS
  - (E) COUNTRY: USA
  - (F) ZIP: 02173
- (v) COMPUTER READABLE FORM:
  - (A) MEDIUM TYPE: Floppy disk
  - (B) COMPUTER: IBM PC compatible
  - (C) OPERATING SYSTEM: PC-DOS/MS-DOS
  - (D) SOFTWARE: PatentIn Release #1.0, Version #1.30
- (vi) CURRENT APPLICATION DATA:
  - (A) APPLICATION NUMBER: US 08/892,745
  - (B) FILING DATE: 15-JUL-1997
  - (C) CLASSIFICATION:
- (vii) PRIOR APPLICATION DATA:
  - (A) APPLICATION NUMBER: US 60/046,254
  - (B) FILING DATE: 12-MAY-1997
- (vii) PRIOR APPLICATION DATA:
  - (A) APPLICATION NUMBER: US 60/043,447
  - (B) FILING DATE: 09-APR-1997
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-46-

## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:1:

## (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 1220 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

## (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: other nucleic acid

- (A) DESCRIPTION: /desc = "DNA"

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AGCAGCCTCT CTCCTTGGAC CTCCTCTGGG CCCTAAAGGG ACTGGGCAGA GCCTTCCAGG	180
ACTATGGTTG GACTGAAGCC TTCAGACGTC CCTCCCACCA TGGCTGTGAA GTTCCTGGGG	240
GCAGGCACAG CAGCCTGTTT TGCTGAACTC GTTACCTTTC CACTGGACAC AGCCAAGGTC	300
CGCCTGCAGA TCCAGGGGGA GAACCAGGCG GTCCAGACGG CCCGGCTCGT GCAGTACCGT	360
GGCGTGCTGG GCACCATCCT GACCATGGTG CGGACTGAGG GTCCCTGCAG CCCCTACAAT	420
GGGCTGGTGG CCGGCCTGCA GCGCCAGATG AGCTTCGCCT CCATCCGCAT CGGCCTCTAT	480
GACTCCGTCA AGCAGGTGTA CACCCCCAAA GCGCGGACA ACTCCAGCCT CACTACCCGG	540
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AGCGGGACTA TGGACGCCTA CAGAACCATC GCCAGGGAGG AAGGAGTCAG GGGCCTGTGG	720
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TACGACATCC TCAAGGAGAA GCTGCTGGAC TACCACCTGC TCACTGACAA CTTCCCCTGC	840
CACTTTGTCT CTGCCTTTGG AGCCGGCTTC TGTGCCACAG TGGTGGCCTC CCCGGTGGAC	900
GTGGTGAAGA CCCGGTATAT GAACTCACCT CCAGGCCAGT ACTTCAGCCC CCTCGACTGT	960
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GCCCTGATGA AAGTCCAGAT GTTACGGGAA TCACCGTTTT GAACAAGACA AGAAGGCCAC	1140
TGGTAGCTAA CGTGTCCGAA ACCAGTTAAG AATGGAAGAA AACGGTGCAT CCACGCACAC	1200
ATGGACACAG ACCCACACAT	1220

## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:2:

## (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- 47 -

- (A) LENGTH: 1034 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: other nucleic acid
  - (A) DESCRIPTION: /desc = "DNA"

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GGCACAGCAG CCTGTTTTGC TGAAGTCGTT ACCTTTCCAC TGGACACAGC CAAGGTCCGC	300
CTGCAGATCC AGGGGGAGAA CCAGGCGGTC CAGACGGCCC GGCTCGTGCA GTACCGTGGC	360
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CTGGTGGCCG GCCTGCAGCG CCAGATGAGC TTCGCCTCCA TCCGCATCGG CCTCTATGAC	480
TCCGTCAAGC AGGTGTACAC CCCCAGGCG GCGGACAACT TCCAGCCTCA CTACCCGGAT	540
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GAAGGTCCGA TTTCAGGCCA GCATACACCT CGGGCCATCC AGGACCGACA GAAAATACAG	660
CGGGACTATG GACGCCTACA GAACCATCGC CAGGGAGGAA GGAGTCAGGG GCCTGTGGAA	720
AGGAACTTTG CCCAACATCA TGAGGAATGC TATCGTCAAC TGTGCTGAGG TGGTGACCTA	780
CGACATCCTC AAGGAGAAGC TGCTGGACTA CCACCTGCTC ACTGACAACT TCCCCTGCCA	840
CTTTGTCTCT GCCTTTGGAG CCGGCTTCTG TGCCACAGTG GTGGCCTCCC CGGTGGACGT	900
GGTGAAGACC CGGTATATGA ACTCACCTCC AGGCCAGTAC TTCAGCCCCC TCGACTGTAT	960
GATAAAGATG GTGGCCCAGG AGGGCCCCAC AGCCTTCTAC AAGGGGTGAG CCTCCTCCTG	1020
CCTCCAGCAC TCCC	1034

## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:3:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
  - (A) LENGTH: 312 amino acids
  - (B) TYPE: amino acid
  - (C) STRANDEDNESS: unknown
  - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

## (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:3:

-48-

Met Val Gly Leu Lys Pro Ser Asp Val Pro Pro Thr Met Ala Val Lys  
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 20 25 30  
 Pro Leu Asp Thr Ala Lys Val Arg Leu Gln Ile Gln Gly Glu Asn Gln  
 35 40 45  
 Ala Val Gln Thr Ala Arg Leu Val Gln Tyr Arg Gly Val Leu Gly Thr  
 50 55 60  
 Ile Leu Thr Met Val Arg Thr Glu Gly Pro Cys Ser Pro Tyr Asn Gly  
 65 70 75 80  
 Leu Val Ala Gly Leu Gln Arg Gln Met Ser Phe Ala Ser Ile Arg Ile  
 85 90 95  
 Gly Leu Tyr Asp Ser Val Lys Gln Val Tyr Thr Pro Lys Gly Ala Asp  
 100 105 110  
 Asn Ser Ser Leu Thr Thr Arg Ile Leu Ala Gly Cys Thr Thr Gly Ala  
 115 120 125  
 Met Ala Val Thr Cys Ala Gln Pro Thr Asp Val Val Lys Val Arg Phe  
 130 135 140  
 Gln Ala Ser Ile His Leu Gly Pro Ser Arg Ser Asp Arg Lys Tyr Ser  
 145 150 155 160  
 Gly Thr Met Asp Ala Tyr Arg Thr Ile Ala Arg Glu Glu Gly Val Arg  
 165 170 175  
 Gly Leu Trp Lys Gly Thr Leu Pro Asn Ile Met Arg Asn Ala Ile Val  
 180 185 190  
 Asn Cys Ala Glu Val Val Thr Tyr Asp Ile Leu Lys Glu Lys Leu Leu  
 195 200 205  
 Asp Tyr His Leu Leu Thr Asp Asn Phe Pro Cys His Phe Val Ser Ala  
 210 215 220  
 Phe Gly Ala Gly Phe Cys Ala Thr Val Val Ala Ser Pro Val Asp Val  
 225 230 235 240  
 Val Lys Thr Arg Tyr Met Asn Ser Pro Pro Gly Gln Tyr Phe Ser Pro  
 245 250 255  
 Leu Asp Cys Met Ile Lys Met Val Ala Gln Glu Gly Pro Thr Ala Phe  
 260 265 270  
 Tyr Lys Gly Phe Thr Pro Ser Phe Leu Arg Leu Gly Ser Trp Asn Val  
 275 280 285  
 Val Met Phe Val Thr Tyr Glu Gln Leu Lys Arg Ala Leu Met Lys Val  
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(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:4:

-49-

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:  
 (A) LENGTH: 275 amino acids  
 (B) TYPE: amino acid  
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: unknown  
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:4:

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Pro Leu Asp Thr Ala Lys Val Arg Leu Gln Ile Gln Gly Glu Asn Gln
35          40          45
Ala Val Gln Thr Ala Arg Leu Val Gln Tyr Arg Gly Val Leu Gly Thr
50          55          60
Ile Leu Thr Met Val Arg Thr Glu Gly Pro Cys Ser Pro Tyr Asn Gly
65          70          75          80
Leu Val Ala Gly Leu Gln Arg Gln Met Ser Phe Ala Ser Ile Arg Ile
85          90          95
Gly Leu Tyr Asp Ser Val Lys Gln Val Tyr Thr Pro Lys Gly Ala Asp
100         105         110
Asn Ser Ser Leu Thr Thr Arg Ile Leu Ala Gly Cys Thr Thr Gly Ala
115         120         125
Met Ala Val Thr Cys Ala Gln Pro Thr Asp Val Val Lys Val Arg Phe
130         135         140
Gln Ala Ser Ile His Leu Gly Pro Ser Arg Ser Asp Arg Lys Tyr Ser
145         150         155         160
Gly Thr Met Asp Ala Tyr Arg Thr Ile Ala Arg Glu Glu Gly Val Arg
165         170         175
Gly Leu Trp Lys Gly Thr Leu Pro Asn Ile Met Arg Asn Ala Ile Val
180         185         190
Asn Cys Ala Glu Val Val Thr Tyr Asp Ile Leu Lys Glu Lys Leu Leu
195         200         205
Asp Tyr His Leu Leu Thr Asp Asn Phe Pro Cys His Phe Val Ser Ala
210         215         220
Phe Gly Ala Gly Phe Cys Ala Thr Val Val Ala Ser Pro Val Asp Val
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## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:5:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:  
 (A) LENGTH: 307 amino acids  
 (B) TYPE: amino acid  
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: unknown  
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

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 20 25 30  
 Pro Leu Asp Thr Ala Lys Val Arg Leu Gln Val Gln Gly Glu Cys Pro  
 35 40 45  
 Thr Ser Ser Val Ile Arg Tyr Lys Gly Val Leu Gly Thr Ile Thr Ala  
 50 55 60  
 Val Val Lys Thr Glu Gly Arg Met Lys Leu Tyr Ser Gly Leu Pro Ala  
 65 70 75 80  
 Gly Leu Gln Arg Gln Ile Ser Ser Ala Ser Leu Arg Ile Gly Leu Tyr  
 85 90 95  
 Asp Thr Val Gln Glu Phe Leu Thr Ala Gly Lys Glu Thr Ala Pro Ser  
 100 105 110  
 Leu Gly Ser Lys Ile Leu Ala Gly Leu Thr Thr Gly Gly Val Ala Val  
 115 120 125  
 Phe Ile Gly Gln Pro Thr Glu Val Val Lys Val Arg Leu Gln Ala Gln  
 130 135 140  
 Ser His Leu His Gly Ile Lys Pro Arg Tyr Thr Gly Thr Tyr Asn Ala  
 145 150 155 160  
 Tyr Arg Ile Ile Ala Thr Thr Glu Gly Leu Thr Gly Leu Trp Lys Gly  
 165 170 175  
 Thr Thr Pro Asn Leu Met Arg Ser Val Ile Ile Asn Cys Thr Glu Leu  
 180 185 190  
 Val Thr Tyr Asp Leu Met Lys Glu Ala Phe Val Lys Asn Asn Ile Leu  
 195 200 205  
 Ala Asp Asp Val Pro Cys His Leu Val Ser Ala Leu Ile Ala Gly Phe  
 210 215 220

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Cys Ala Thr Ala Met Ser Ser Pro Val Asp Val Val Lys Thr Arg Phe  
 225 230 235 240  
 Ile Asn Ser Pro Pro Gly Gln Tyr Lys Ser Val Pro Asn Cys Ala Met  
 245 250 255  
 Lys Val Phe Thr Asn Glu Gly Pro Thr Ala Phe Phe Lys Gly Leu Val  
 260 265 270  
 Pro Ser Phe Leu Arg Leu Gly Ser Trp Asn Val Ile Met Phe Val Cys  
 275 280 285  
 Phe Glu Gln Leu Lys Arg Glu Leu Ser Lys Ser Arg Gln Thr Met Asp  
 290 295 300  
 Cys Ala Thr  
 305

## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:6:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
- (A) LENGTH: 308 amino acids
  - (B) TYPE: amino acid
  - (C) STRANDEDNESS: unknown
  - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

## (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:6:

Met Val Gly Phe Lys Ala Thr Asp Val Pro Pro Thr Ala Thr Val Lys  
 1 5 10 15  
 Leu Phe Gly Ala Gly Thr Ala Ala Cys Ile Ala Asp Leu Ile Thr Phe  
 20 25 30  
 Pro Leu Asp Thr Ala Lys Val Arg Leu Gln Ile Gln Gly Glu Ser Gln  
 35 40 45  
 Gly Pro Val Arg Ala Thr Val Ser Ala Gln Tyr Arg Gly Val Met Gly  
 50 55 60  
 Thr Ile Leu Thr Met Val Arg Thr Glu Gly Pro Arg Ser Leu Tyr Asn  
 65 70 75 80  
 Cys Leu Val Ala Gly Leu Gln Arg Gln Met Ser Phe Ala Ser Val Arg  
 85 90 95  
 Ile Gly Leu Tyr Asp Ser Val Lys Gln Phe Tyr Thr Lys Gly Ser Glu  
 100 105 110  
 His Ala Ser Ile Gly Ser Arg Leu Leu Ala Gly Ser Thr Thr Gly Ala  
 115 120 125  
 Leu Ala Val Ala Val Ala Gln Pro Thr Asp Val Val Lys Val Arg Phe  
 130 135 140  
 Gln Ala Gln Arg Ala Gly Gly Gly Arg Arg Tyr Gln Ser Thr Val Asn  
 145 150 155 160

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Ala Tyr Lys Thr Ile Ala Arg Glu Glu Gly Phe Arg Gly Leu Trp Lys  
 165 170 175

Gly Thr Ser Pro Asn Val Ala Arg Asn Ala Ile Val Asn Cys Ala Glu  
 180 185 190

Leu Val Thr Tyr Asp Leu Ile Lys Asp Ala Leu Leu Lys Ala Asn Leu  
 195 200 205

Met Thr Asp Asp Leu Pro Cys His Phe Thr Ser Ala Phe Gly Ala Gly  
 210 215 220

Phe Cys Thr Thr Val Ile Ala Ser Pro Val Asp Val Val Lys Thr Arg  
 225 230 235 240

Tyr Met Asn Ser Ala Leu Gly Gln Tyr Ser Ser Ala Gly His Cys Ala  
 245 250 255

Leu Thr Met Leu Gln Lys Glu Gly Pro Arg Ala Phe Tyr Lys Gly Phe  
 260 265 270

Met Pro Ser Phe Leu Arg Leu Gly Ser Trp Asn Val Val Met Phe Val  
 275 280 285

Thr Tyr Glu Gln Leu Lys Arg Ala Leu Met Ala Ala Cys Thr Ser Arg  
 290 295 300

Glu Ala Pro Phe  
 305

## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:7:

## (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 1204 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

## (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: other nucleic acid

- (A) DESCRIPTION: /desc = "DNA"

## (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:7:

GAGACAACAG TGAATGGTGA GGCCCGGCCG TCAGATCCTG CTGCTACCTA ATGGAGTGGG	60
GCCTTAGGGT GGCCCTGCAC TACCCAACCT TGGCTAGACG CACAGCTTCC TCCCTGAACT	120
GAAGCAAAAG ATTGCCAGGC AAGCTCTCTC CTCGGACCTC CATAGGCAGC AAAGGAACCA	180
GGCCCATTC CCGGGACCAT GGTGACTT CAGCCCTCCG AAGTGCCTCC CACAACGGTT	240
GTGAAGTTCC TGGGGGCCG CACTGCGGCC TGTTTTGCGG ACCTCCTCAC TTTTCCCCTG	300
GACACCGCCA AGTCCGTCT GCAGATCCAA GGGGAGAACC CAGGGGCTCA GAGCGTGCGAG	360
TACCGCGGTG TGCTGGGTAC CATCCTGACT ATGGTGCACA CAGAGGTCC CCGCAGCCCC	420
TACAGCGGAC TGGTCGCTGG CCTGCACCGC CAGATGAGTT TTGCCTCCAT TCGAATTGGC	480
CTCTACGACT CTGTCAAGCA GTTCTACACC CCAAGGGAG CGGACCACTC CAGCGTCGCC	540



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ATCAGGATTC TGGCAGGCTG CACGACAGGA GCCATGGCAG TGACCTGCGC CCAGCCCACG      600
GATGTGGTCA AGGTCCGATT TCAAGCCATG ATACGCCTGG GAACTGGAGG AGAGAGGAAA      660
TACAGAGGGA CTATGGATGC CTACAGAACC ATCGCCAGGG AGGAAGGAGT CAGGGGCCTG      720
TGGAAAGGGA CTTGGCCCAA CATCACAAGA AATGCCATTG TCAACTGTGC TGAGATGGTG      780
ACCTACGACA TCATCAAGGA GAAGTTGCTG GAGTCTCACC TGTTTACTGA CAACTTCCCC      840
TGTCACCTTG TCTCTGCCTT TGGAGCTGGC TTCTGTGCCA CAGTGGTGGC CTCCCCGGTC      900
GATGTGGTAA AGACCCGATA CATGAACGCT CCCCTAGGCA GGTACCGCAG CCCTCTGCAC      960
TGTATGCTGA AGATGGTGGC TCACGAGGGA CCCACGGCCT TCTACAAAGG ATTTGTGCCC     1020
TCCTTTCTGC GTCTGGGAGC TTGGAACGTG ATGATGTTTG TAACATATCA GCAACTGAAG     1080
AGGGCCTTAA TGAAAGTCCA GGTACTGCGG GAATCTCCGT TTTGAACAAG GCAAGCAGGC     1140
TGCCTGGAAC AGAACAAAGC GTCTCTGCCT GGGACACAGG CCCACACGTC AGAACCGTGC     1200
ACGC                                                                    1204

```

## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:8:

## (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 308 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: amino acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: unknown
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

## (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

## (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:8:

```

Met Val Gly Leu Gln Pro Ser Glu Val Pro Pro Thr Thr Val Val Lys
 1           5           10           15
Phe Leu Gly Ala Gly Thr Ala Ala Cys Phe Ala Asp Leu Leu Thr Phe
 20           25           30
Pro Leu Asp Thr Ala Lys Val Arg Leu Gln Ile Gln Gly Glu Asn Pro
 35           40           45
Gly Ala Gln Ser Val Gln Tyr Arg Gly Val Leu Gly Thr Ile Leu Thr
 50           55           60
Met Val Arg Thr Glu Gly Pro Arg Ser Pro Tyr Ser Gly Leu Val Ala
 65           70           75           80
Gly Leu His Arg Gln Met Ser Phe Ala Ser Ile Arg Ile Gly Leu Tyr
 85           90           95
Asp Ser Val Lys Gln Phe Tyr Thr Pro Lys Gly Ala Asp His Ser Ser
 100          105          110
Val Ala Ile Arg Ile Leu Ala Gly Cys Thr Thr Gly Ala Met Ala Val
 115          120          125

```

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Thr Cys Ala Gln Pro Thr Asp Val Val Lys Val Arg Phe Gln Ala Met  
 130 135 140  
 Ile Arg Leu Gly Thr Gly Gly Glu Arg Lys Tyr Arg Gly Thr Met Asp  
 145 150 155 160  
 Ala Tyr Arg Thr Ile Ala Arg Glu Glu Gly Val Arg Gly Leu Trp Lys  
 165 170 175  
 Gly Thr Trp Pro Asn Ile Thr Arg Asn Ala Ile Val Asn Cys Ala Glu  
 180 185 190  
 Met Val Thr Tyr Asp Ile Ile Lys Glu Lys Leu Leu Glu Ser His Leu  
 195 200 205  
 Phe Thr Asp Asn Phe Pro Cys His Phe Val Ser Ala Phe Gly Ala Gly  
 210 215 220  
 Phe Cys Ala Thr Val Val Ala Ser Pro Val Asp Val Val Lys Thr Arg  
 225 230 235 240  
 Tyr Met Asn Ala Pro Leu Gly Arg Tyr Arg Ser Pro Leu His Cys Met  
 245 250 255  
 Leu Lys Met Val Ala Gln Glu Gly Pro Thr Ala Phe Tyr Lys Gly Phe  
 260 265 270  
 Val Pro Ser Phe Leu Arg Leu Gly Ala Trp Asn Val Met Met Phe Val  
 275 280 285  
 Thr Tyr Glu Gln Leu Lys Arg Ala Leu Met Lys Val Gln Val Leu Arg  
 290 295 300  
 Glu Ser Pro Phe  
 305

## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:9:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
- (A) LENGTH: 307 amino acids
  - (B) TYPE: amino acid
  - (C) STRANDEDNESS: unknown
  - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

## (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:9:

Met Val Asn Pro Thr Thr Ser Glu Val Gln Pro Thr Met Gly Val Lys  
 1 5 10  
 Ile Phe Ser Ala Gly Val Ser Ala Cys Leu Ala Asp Ile Ile Thr Phe  
 20 25 30  
 Pro Leu Asp Thr Ala Lys Val Arg Leu Gln Ile Gln Gly Glu Gly Gln  
 35 40 45

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Ala Ser Ser Thr Ile Arg Tyr Lys Gly Val Leu Gly Thr Ile Thr Thr  
 50 55 60  
 Leu Ala Lys Thr Glu Gly Leu Pro Lys Leu Tyr Ser Gly Leu Pro Ala  
 65 70 75 80  
 Gly Ile Gln Arg Gln Ile Ser Phe Ala Ser Leu Arg Ile Gly Leu Tyr  
 85 90 95  
 Asp Ser Val Gln Glu Tyr Phe Ser Ser Gly Arg Glu Thr Pro Ala Ser  
 100 105 110  
 Leu Gly Asn Lys Ile Ser Ala Gly Leu Met Thr Gly Gly Val Ala Val  
 115 120 125  
 Phe Ile Gly Gln Pro Thr Glu Val Val Lys Val Arg Met Gln Ala Gln  
 130 135 140  
 Ser His Leu His Gly Ile Lys Pro Arg Tyr Thr Gly Thr Tyr Asn Ala  
 145 150 155 160  
 Tyr Arg Val Ile Ala Thr Thr Glu Ser Leu Ser Thr Leu Trp Lys Gly  
 165 170 175  
 Thr Thr Pro Asn Leu Met Arg Asn Val Ile Ile Asn Cys Thr Glu Leu  
 180 185 190  
 Val Thr Tyr Asp Leu Met Lys Gly Ala Leu Val Asn Asn Lys Ile Leu  
 195 200 205  
 Ala Asp Asp Val Pro Cys His Leu Leu Ser Ala Leu Val Ala Gly Phe  
 210 215 220  
 Cys Thr Thr Leu Leu Ala Ser Pro Val Asp Val Val Lys Thr Arg Phe  
 225 230 235 240  
 Ile Asn Ser Leu Pro Gly Gln Tyr Pro Ser Val Pro Ser Cys Ala Met  
 245 250 255  
 Ser Met Tyr Thr Lys Glu Gly Pro Thr Ala Phe Phe Lys Gly Phe Val  
 260 265 270  
 Ala Ser Phe Leu Arg Leu Gly Ser Trp Asn Val Ile Met Phe Val Cys  
 275 280 285  
 Phe Glu Gln Leu Lys Lys Glu Leu Met Lys Ser Arg Gln Thr Val Asp  
 290 295 300  
 Cys Thr Thr  
 305

## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:10:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
  - (A) LENGTH: 309 amino acids
  - (B) TYPE: amino acid
  - (C) STRANDEDNESS: unknown
  - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

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(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:10:

[illegible]

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## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:11:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
  - (A) LENGTH: 20 base pairs
  - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
  - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
  - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: other nucleic acid
  - (A) DESCRIPTION: /desc = "DNA"

- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:11:

GGACTCACAG GTAAGACCCC

20

## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:12:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
  - (A) LENGTH: 20 base pairs
  - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
  - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
  - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: other nucleic acid
  - (A) DESCRIPTION: /desc = "DNA"

- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:12:

TCTCCTGCAG CCCCACCGCT

20

## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:13:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
  - (A) LENGTH: 20 base pairs
  - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
  - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
  - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: other nucleic acid
  - (A) DESCRIPTION: /desc = "DNA"

- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:13:

CCGCCTGCAG GTAGGTGCCC

20

## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:14:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
  - (A) LENGTH: 20 amino acids
  - (B) TYPE: amino acid
  - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
  - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: other nucleic acid

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(A) DESCRIPTION: /desc = "DNA"

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:14:

Xaa	Xaa	Xaa	Xaa	Xaa	Xaa	Xaa	Xaa	Xaa	Xaa	Ala	Thr	Cys	Cys	Ala	Gly
1				5					10					15	
															Gly
															Gly
															Gly
															Gly
															20

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:15:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 20 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: other nucleic acid

(A) DESCRIPTION: /desc = "DNA"

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:15:

GGCGCGGACA GTGAGTGACC

20

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:16:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 20 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: other nucleic acid

(A) DESCRIPTION: /desc = "DNA"

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:16:

CCCCTCCCAG ACTCCAGCCT

20

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:17:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 20 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: other nucleic acid

(A) DESCRIPTION: /desc = "DNA"

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:17:

CTGTGGAAG GTAGGTCTGG

20

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## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:18:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:  
(A) LENGTH: 20 amino acids  
(B) TYPE: amino acid  
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single  
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: other nucleic acid  
(A) DESCRIPTION: /desc = "DNA"

## (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:18:

Xaa	Xaa	Xaa	Xaa	Xaa	Xaa	Xaa	Xaa	Xaa	Xaa	Gly	Ala	Ala	Cys	Thr	Thr
1				5					10					15	
Thr	Gly	Cys	Cys												
			20												

## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:19:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:  
(A) LENGTH: 20 base pairs  
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid  
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single  
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: other nucleic acid  
(A) DESCRIPTION: /desc = "DNA"

## (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:19:

CTGCTCACTG GTGAGGCCCT

20

## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:20:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:  
(A) LENGTH: 20 base pairs  
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid  
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single  
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: other nucleic acid  
(A) DESCRIPTION: /desc = "DNA"

## (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:20:

TCCTCTGCAG ACAACTTCCC

20

## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:21:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:  
(A) LENGTH: 20 base pairs  
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid

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- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: other nucleic acid
  - (A) DESCRIPTION: /desc = "DNA"

- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:21:

TCTACAAGGG GTGAGCCTCC

20

- (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:22:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
  - (A) LENGTH: 20 base pairs
  - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
  - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
  - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: other nucleic acid
  - (A) DESCRIPTION: /desc = "DNA"

- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:22:

TTCTTATCAG ATTTACACCC

20

- (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:23:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
  - (A) LENGTH: 20 base pairs
  - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
  - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
  - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: other nucleic acid
  - (A) DESCRIPTION: /desc = "DNA"

- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:23:

GGACTACCAC CTGCTCACTG

20

- (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:24:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
  - (A) LENGTH: 19 base pairs
  - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
  - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
  - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: other nucleic acid
  - (A) DESCRIPTION: /desc = "DNA"



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(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:24:

CCCGTAACAT ATGGACTTT

19

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:25:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
  - (A) LENGTH: 30 base pairs
  - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
  - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
  - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: other nucleic acid
  - (A) DESCRIPTION: /desc = "DNA"

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:25:

TTCACCACGT CCACCCGGGG GGATGCCACC

30

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:26:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
  - (A) LENGTH: 6 base pairs
  - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
  - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
  - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: other nucleic acid
  - (A) DESCRIPTION: /desc = "DNA"

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:26:

AATAAA

6

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:27:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
  - (A) LENGTH: 403 amino acids
  - (B) TYPE: amino acid
  - (C) STRANDEDNESS: unknown
  - (D) TOPOLOGY: unknown

- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:27:

Arg	Arg	Gly	His	Pro	Ile	Pro	Ala	Ala	Thr	Ser	Trp	Asp	Gly	Ala	Leu
1				5					10					15	
Gly	Ser	Pro	Cys	Ala	Ala	Pro	Ala	Val	Ala	Gly	Ile	Thr	Ala	Pro	Pro
			20					25					30		
Leu	His	Ser	Pro	Gly	Leu	Trp	Ser	Ser	Leu	Ser	Pro	Trp	Thr	Ser	Ser
			35				40					45			

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Arg Pro Arg Asp Trp Ala Glu Pro Ser Arg Thr Met Val Gly Leu Lys  
 50 55 60  
 Pro Ser Asp Val Pro Pro Thr Met Ala Val Lys Phe Leu Gly Ala Gly  
 65 70 75 80  
 Ile Ala Ala Cys Phe Ala Glu Leu Val Thr Phe Pro Leu Asp Thr Ala  
 85 90 95  
 Lys Val Arg Leu Gln Ile Gln Gly Glu Asn Gln Ala Val Gln Thr Ala  
 100 105 110  
 Arg Leu Val Gln Tyr Arg Gly Val Leu Gly Thr Ile Leu Thr Met Val  
 115 120 125  
 Arg Thr Glu Gly Pro Cys Ser Pro Tyr Asn Gly Leu Val Ala Gly Leu  
 130 135 140  
 Gln Arg Gln Met Ser Phe Ala Ser Ile Arg Ile Gly Leu Tyr Asp Ser  
 145 150 155 160  
 Val Lys Gln Val Tyr Thr Pro Lys Gly Ala Asp Asn Ser Ser Leu Thr  
 165 170 175  
 Thr Arg Ile Leu Ala Gly Cys Thr Thr Gly Ala Met Ala Val Thr Cys  
 180 185 190  
 Ala Gln Pro Thr Asp Val Val Lys Val Arg Phe Gln Ala Ser Ile His  
 195 200 205  
 Leu Gly Pro Ser Arg Ser Asp Arg Lys Tyr Ser Gly Thr Met Asp Ala  
 210 215 220  
 Tyr Arg Thr Ile Ala Arg Glu Glu Gly Val Arg Gly Leu Trp Lys Gly  
 225 230 235 240  
 Thr Leu Pro Asn Ile Met Arg Asn Ala Ile Val Asn Cys Ala Glu Val  
 245 250 255  
 Val Thr Tyr Asp Ile Leu Lys Glu Lys Leu Leu Asp Tyr His Leu Leu  
 260 265 270  
 Thr Asp Asn Phe Pro Cys His Phe Val Ser Ala Phe Gly Ala Gly Phe  
 275 280 285  
 Cys Ala Thr Val Val Ala Ser Pro Val Asp Val Val Lys Thr Arg Tyr  
 290 295 300  
 Met Asn Ser Pro Pro Gly Gln Tyr Phe Ser Pro Leu Asp Cys Met Ile  
 305 310 315 320  
 Lys Met Val Ala Gln Glu Gly Pro Thr Ala Phe Tyr Lys Gly Phe Thr  
 325 330 335  
 Pro Ser Phe Leu Arg Leu Gly Ser Trp Asn Val Val Met Phe Val Thr  
 340 345 350  
 Tyr Glu Gln Leu Lys Arg Ala Leu Met Lys Val Gln Met Leu Arg Glu  
 355 360 365  
 Ser Pro Phe Tyr Arg Gln Glu Gly His Trp Leu Thr Cys Pro Lys Pro  
 370 375 380

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Val Lys Asn Gly Arg Lys Arg Cys Ile His Ala His Met Asp Thr Asp  
 385 390 395 400

Pro His Ile

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:28:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:  
 (A) LENGTH: 387 amino acids  
 (B) TYPE: amino acid  
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: unknown  
 (D) TOPOLOGY: unknown

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:28:

Gly Gly Ala Ile Gln Ser Leu Leu Pro Pro Pro Gly Met Glu Pro Gly  
 1 5 10 15  
 Ala Pro Val Leu Pro Leu Pro Trp Gln Asp Ser Gln Pro His Arg Cys  
 20 25 30  
 Thr Glu Ala Gln Gly Cys Gly Ala Ala Ser Leu Leu Gly Pro Pro Leu  
 35 40 45  
 Gly Pro Lys Gly Thr Gly Gln Ser Leu Pro Gly Leu Trp Leu Asp Ser  
 50 55 60  
 Leu Gln Thr Cys Leu Pro Pro Trp Leu Ser Ser Trp Gly Gln Ala Gln  
 65 70 75 80  
 Gln Pro Val Leu Leu Asn Ser Leu Pro Phe His Trp Thr Gln Pro Arg  
 85 90 95  
 Ser Ala Cys Arg Ser Arg Gly Arg Thr Arg Arg Ser Arg Arg Pro Gly  
 100 105 110  
 Ser Cys Ser Thr Val Ala Cys Trp Ala Pro Ser Pro Trp Cys Gly Leu  
 115 120 125  
 Arg Val Pro Ala Ala Pro Thr Met Gly Trp Trp Pro Ala Cys Ser Ala  
 130 135 140  
 Arg Ala Ser Pro Pro Ser Ala Ser Ala Ser Met Thr Pro Ser Ser Arg  
 145 150 155 160  
 Cys Thr Pro Pro Lys Ala Arg Thr Thr Pro Ala Ser Leu Pro Gly Phe  
 165 170 175  
 Trp Pro Ala Ala Pro Gln Glu Pro Trp Arg Pro Val Pro Ser Pro Gln  
 180 185 190  
 Met Trp Arg Ser Asp Phe Arg Pro Ala Tyr Thr Ser Gly His Pro Gly  
 195 200 205

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Ala Thr Glu Asn Thr Ala Gly Leu Trp Thr Pro Thr Glu Pro Ser Pro  
 210 215 220

Gly Arg Lys Glu Ser Gly Ala Cys Gly Lys Glu Leu Cys Pro Thr Ser  
 225 230 235 240

Gly Met Leu Ser Ser Thr Val Leu Arg Trp Pro Thr Thr Ser Ser Arg  
 245 250 255

Arg Ser Cys Trp Thr Thr Thr Cys Ser Leu Thr Thr Ser Pro Ala Thr  
 260 265 270

Leu Ser Leu Pro Leu Glu Pro Ala Ser Val Pro Gln Trp Trp Pro Pro  
 275 280 285

Arg Trp Thr Trp Arg Pro Gly Ile Thr His Leu Gln Ala Ser Thr Ser  
 290 295 300

Ala Pro Ser Thr Val Arg Trp Trp Pro Arg Arg Ala Pro Gln Pro Ser  
 305 310 315 320

Thr Arg Asp Leu His Pro Pro Phe Cys Val Trp Asp Pro Gly Thr Trp  
 325 330 335

Cys Ser Pro Met Ser Ser Asn Gly Pro Lys Ser Arg Cys Tyr Gly Asn  
 340 345 350

His Arg Phe Glu Gln Asp Lys Lys Ala Thr Gly Ser Arg Val Arg Asn  
 355 360 365

Gln Leu Arg Met Glu Glu Asn Gly Ala Ser Thr His Thr Trp Thr Gln  
 370 375 380

Thr His Thr  
 385

## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:29:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
- (A) LENGTH: 399 amino acids
  - (B) TYPE: amino acid
  - (C) STRANDEDNESS: unknown
  - (D) TOPOLOGY: unknown

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

## (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:29:

Glu Gly Pro Ser Asn Pro Cys Cys His Leu Leu Gly Trp Ser Pro Arg  
 1 5 10 15

Glu Pro Leu Cys Cys Pro Cys Arg Gly Arg Thr His Ser Pro Thr Ala  
 20 25 30

Ala Leu Lys Pro Arg Ala Val Glu Gln Pro Leu Ser Leu Asp Leu Leu  
 35 40 45

Ser Ala Leu Lys Gly Leu Gly Arg Ala Phe Gln Gln Tyr Gly Trp Thr  
 50 55 60

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Glu Ala Phe Arg Arg Ala Ser His His Gly Cys Glu Val Pro Gly Gly  
 65 70 75 80  
 Arg His Ser Ser Leu Phe Cys Thr Arg Tyr Leu Ser Thr Gly His Ser  
 85 90 95  
 Gln Gly Pro Pro Ala Asp Pro Gly Gly Glu Pro Gly Gly Pro Gln Gly  
 100 105 110  
 Pro Ala Arg Ala Val Pro Trp Arg Ala Gly His His Pro Asp His Gly  
 115 120 125  
 Ala Asp Gly Ser Leu Gln Pro Leu Gln Trp Ala Gly Gly Arg Pro Ala  
 130 135 140  
 Ala Pro Asp Glu Leu Arg Leu His Pro His Arg Pro Leu Leu Arg Gln  
 145 150 155 160  
 Ala Gly Val His Pro Gln Arg Arg Gly Gln Leu Gln Pro His Tyr Pro  
 165 170 175  
 Asp Phe Gly Arg Leu His His Arg Ser His Gly Gly Asp Leu Cys Pro  
 180 185 190  
 Ala His Arg Cys Gly Glu Gly Pro Ile Ser Gly Gln His Thr Pro Arg  
 195 200 205  
 Ala Ile Gln Glu Arg Gln Lys Ile Gln Arg Asp Tyr Gly Arg Leu Gln  
 210 215 220  
 Asn His Arg Gln Gly Gly Arg Ser Gln Gly Pro Tyr Glu Arg Asn Phe  
 225 230 235 240  
 Ala Gln His His Glu Glu Cys Tyr Arg Gln Leu Gly Gly Gly Asp Leu  
 245 250 255  
 Arg His Pro Gln Gly Glu Ala Ala Gly Leu Pro Pro Ala His Gln Leu  
 260 265 270  
 Pro Leu Pro Leu Cys Leu Cys Leu Trp Ser Arg Leu Leu Cys His Ser  
 275 280 285  
 Gly Gly Leu Pro Gly Gly Arg Gly Glu Asp Pro Val Tyr Glu Leu Thr  
 290 295 300  
 Ser Arg Pro Val Leu Gln Pro Pro Arg Leu Tyr Asp Lys Asp Gly Gly  
 305 310 315 320  
 Pro Gly Gly Pro His Ser Leu Leu Gln Gly Ile Tyr Thr Leu Leu Phe  
 325 330 335  
 Ala Phe Gly Ile Leu Glu Arg Gly Asp Val Arg Asn Leu Ala Ala Glu  
 340 345 350  
 Thr Gly Pro Asp Glu Ser Pro Asp Val Thr Gly Ile Thr Val Leu Asn  
 355 360 365  
 Lys Thr Arg Arg Pro Leu Val Ala Lys Val Ser Glu Thr Ser Glu Trp  
 370 375 380  
 Lys Lys Thr Val His Pro Arg Thr His Gly His Arg Pro Thr His  
 385 390 395

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## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:30:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:  
 (A) LENGTH: 339 amino acids  
 (B) TYPE: amino acid  
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: unknown  
 (D) TOPOLOGY: unknown

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

## (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:30:

```

Arg Gly His Pro Ile Pro Ala Ala Thr Ser Trp Asp Gly Ala Leu Gly
1      5      10      15
Ser Pro Cys Ala Ala Pro Ala Val Ala Gly Leu Thr Ala Pro Pro Leu
20     25     30
Ser Pro Gly Leu Trp Ser Ser Leu Ser Pro Trp Thr Ser Ser Arg Pro
35     40     45
Arg Asp Trp Ala Glu Pro Ser Arg Thr Met Val Gly Leu Lys Pro Ser
50     55     60
Asp Val Pro Pro Thr Met Ala Val Lys Phe Leu Gly Ala Gly Thr Ala
65     70     75     80
Ala Cys Phe Ala Glu Leu Val Thr Phe Pro Leu Asp Thr Ala Lys Val
85     90     95
Arg Leu Gln Ile Gln Gly Glu Asn Gln Ala Val Gln Thr Ala Arg Leu
100    105    110
Val Gln Tyr Arg Gly Val Leu Gly Thr Ile Leu Thr Met Val Arg Thr
115    120    125
Glu Gly Pro Cys Ser Pro Tyr Asn Gly Leu Val Ala Gly Leu Gln Arg
130    135    140
Gln Met Ser Phe Ala Ser Ile Arg Ile Gly Leu Tyr Asp Ser Val Lys
145    150    155    160
Gln Val Tyr Thr Pro Lys Gly Ala Asp Asn Ser Ser Leu Thr Thr Arg
165    170    175
Ile Leu Ala Gly Cys Thr Thr Gly Ala Met Ala Val Thr Cys Ala Gln
180    185    190
Pro Thr Asp Val Val Lys Val Arg Phe Gln Ala Ser Ile His Leu Gly
195    200    205
Pro Ser Arg Ser Asp Arg Lys Tyr Ser Gly Thr Met Asp Ala Tyr Arg
210    215    220
Thr Ile Ala Arg Phe Glu Gly Val Arg Gly Leu Trp Lys Gly Thr Leu
225    230    235    240
Pro Asn Ile Met Arg Asn Ala Ile Val Asn Cys Ala Glu Val Val Thr
245    250    255

```

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Tyr Asp Ile Leu Lys Glu Lys Leu Asp Tyr His Leu Leu Thr Asp Asn  
                   260                                  265                                  270  
 Phe Pro Cys His Phe Val Ser Ala Phe Gly Ala Gly Phe Cys Ala Thr  
                   275                                  280                                  285  
 Val Val Ala Ser Pro Val Asp Val Val Lys Thr Arg Tyr Met Asn Ser  
                   290                                  295                                  300  
 Pro Pro Gly Gln Tyr Phe Ser Pro Leu Asp Cys Met Ile Lys Met Val  
                   305                                  310                                  315                                  320  
 Ala Gln Glu Gly Pro Thr Ala Phe Tyr Lys Gly Ala Ser Ser Cys Leu  
                                   325                                  330                                  335  
 Gln His Ser

## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:31:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
- (A) LENGTH: 331 amino acids
  - (B) TYPE: amino acid
  - (C) STRANDEDNESS: unknown
  - (D) TOPOLOGY: unknown

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

## (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:31:

Gly Ala Ile Gln Ser Leu Leu Pro Pro Pro Gly Met Glu Pro Gly Ala  
 1                                  5                                  10                                  15  
 Pro Val Leu Pro Leu Pro Trp Gln Asp Ser Gln Pro His Arg Cys Ile  
                   20                                  25                                  30  
 Glu Ala Gln Gly Cys Gly Ala Ala Ser Leu Leu Gly Pro Pro Leu Gly  
                   35                                  40                                  45  
 Pro Lys Gly Thr Gly Gln Ser Leu Pro Gly Leu Trp Leu Asp Ser Leu  
                   50                                  55                                  60  
 Gln Thr Cys Leu Pro Pro Trp Leu Ser Ser Trp Gly Gln Ala Gln Gln  
 65                                  70                                  75                                  80  
 Pro Val Leu Leu Asn Ser Leu Pro Phe His Trp Thr Gln Pro Arg Ser  
                   85                                  90                                  95  
 Ala Cys Arg Ser Arg Gly Arg Ile Arg Arg Ser Arg Arg Pro Gly Ser  
                   100                                  105                                  110  
 Cys Ser Thr Val Ala Cys Trp Ala Pro Ser Pro Trp Cys Gly Leu Arg  
                   115                                  120                                  125  
 Val Pro Ala Ala Pro Thr Met Gly Trp Trp Pro Ala Cys Ser Ala Arg  
                   130                                  135                                  140  
 Ala Ser Pro Pro Ser Ala Ser Ala Ser Met Thr Pro Ser Ser Arg Cys  
 145                                  150                                  155                                  160

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Thr Pro Pro Lys Ala Arg Thr Thr Pro Ala Ser Leu Pro Gly Phe Trp  
 165 170 175  
 Pro Ala Ala Pro Gln Glu Pro Trp Arg Pro Val Pro Ser Pro Gln Met  
 180 185 190  
 Trp Arg Ser Asp Phe Arg Pro Ala Tyr Thr Ser Gly His Pro Gly Ala  
 195 200 205  
 Thr Glu Asn Thr Ala Gly Leu Trp Thr Pro Thr Glu Pro Ser Pro Gly  
 210 215 220  
 Arg Lys Glu Ser Gly Ala Cys Gly Lys Glu Leu Cys Pro Thr Ser Gly  
 225 230 235 240  
 Met Leu Ser Ser Thr Val Leu Arg Trp Pro Thr Thr Ser Ser Arg Arg  
 245 250 255  
 Ser Cys Trp Thr Thr Cys Ser Leu Thr Thr Ser Pro Ala Thr Leu  
 260 265 270  
 Ser Leu Pro Leu Glu Pro Ala Ser Val Pro Gln Trp Trp Pro Pro Arg  
 275 280 285  
 Trp Ile Trp Arg Pro Gly Ile Thr His Leu Gln Ala Ser Thr Ser Ala  
 290 295 300  
 Pro Ser Thr Val Arg Trp Trp Pro Arg Arg Ala Pro Gln Pro Ser Thr  
 305 310 315 320  
 Arg Gly Glu Pro Pro Pro Ala Ser Ser Thr Pro  
 325 330

## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:32:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
- (A) LENGTH: 340 amino acids
  - (B) TYPE: amino acid
  - (C) STRANDEDNESS: unknown
  - (D) TOPOLOGY: unknown

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

## (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:32:

Glu Gly Pro Ser Asn Pro Cys Cys His Leu Leu Gly Trp Ser Pro Arg  
 1 5 10 15  
 Glu Pro Leu Cys Cys Pro Cys Arg Gly Arg Thr His Ser Pro Thr Ala  
 20 25 30  
 Ala Leu Lys Pro Arg Ala Val Glu Gln Pro Leu Ser Leu Asp Leu Leu  
 35 40 45  
 Ser Ala Leu Lys Gly Leu Gly Arg Ala Phe Gln Asp Tyr Gly Trp Thr  
 50 55 60



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Glu Ala Phe Arg Arg Ala Ser His His Gly Cys Glu Val Pro Gly Gly  
 65 70 75 80  
 Arg His Ser Ser Leu Phe Cys Thr Arg Tyr Leu Ser Thr Gly His Ser  
 85 90 95  
 Gln Gly Pro Pro Ala Asp Pro Gly Gly Glu Pro Gly Gly Pro Asp Gly  
 100 105 110  
 Pro Ala Arg Ala Val Pro Trp Arg Ala Gly His His Pro Asp His Gly  
 115 120 125  
 Ala Asp Gly Ser Leu Gln Pro Leu Gln Trp Ala Gly Gly Arg Pro Ala  
 130 135 140  
 Ala Pro Asp Glu Leu Arg Leu His Pro His Arg Pro Leu Leu Arg Gln  
 145 150 155 160  
 Ala Gly Val His Pro Gln Arg Arg Gly Gln Leu Gln Pro His Tyr Pro  
 165 170 175  
 Asp Phe Gly Arg Leu His His Arg Ser His Gly Gly Asp Leu Cys Pro  
 180 185 190  
 Ala His Arg Cys Gly Glu Gly Pro Ile Ser Gly Gln His Thr Pro Arg  
 195 200 205  
 Ala Ile Gln Glu Arg Gln Lys Ile Gln Arg Asp Tyr Gly Arg Leu Gln  
 210 215 220  
 Asn His Arg Gln Gly Gly Arg Ser Gln Gly Pro Val Glu Arg Asn Phe  
 225 230 235 240  
 Ala Gln His His Glu Glu Cys Tyr Arg Gln Leu Cys Gly Gly Asp Leu  
 245 250 255  
 Arg His Pro Gln Gly Glu Ala Ala Gly Leu Pro Pro Ala His Cys Leu  
 260 265 270  
 Pro Leu Pro Leu Cys Leu Cys Leu Trp Ser Arg Leu Leu Cys His Ser  
 275 280 285  
 Gly Gly Leu Pro Gly Gly Arg Gly Glu Asp Pro Val Tyr Glu Leu Thr  
 290 295 300  
 Ser Arg Pro Val Leu Gln Pro Pro Arg Leu Tyr Asp Lys Asp Gly Gly  
 305 310 315 320  
 Pro Gly Gly Pro His Ser Leu Leu Cys Gly Val Ser Leu Leu Leu Pro  
 325 330 335  
 Pro Ala Leu Pro  
 340

## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:33:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
- (A) LENGTH: 397 amino acids
  - (B) TYPE: amino acid
  - (C) STRANDEDNESS: unknown
  - (D) TOPOLOGY: unknown

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(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:33:

Glu Thr Thr Val Asn Gly Glu Ala Arg Pro Ser Asp Pro Ala Ala Thr  
 1 5 10 15  
 Trp Ser Cys Ala Ile Gly Trp Pro Cys Thr Thr Gln Pro Trp Leu Asp  
 20 25 30  
 Ala Gln Leu Pro Pro Thr Glu Ala Lys Asp Cys Gln Ala Ser Ser Leu  
 35 40 45  
 Leu Gly Pro Pro Ala Ala Lys Glu Pro Gly Pro Phe Pro Gly Thr Met  
 50 55 60  
 Val Gly Leu Gln Pro Ser Glu Val Pro Pro Thr Thr Val Val Lys Phe  
 65 70 75 80  
 Leu Gly Ala Gly Thr Ala Ala Cys Phe Ala Asp Leu Leu Thr Phe Pro  
 85 90 95  
 Leu Asp Thr Ala Lys Val Arg Leu Gln Ile Gln Gly Glu Asn Pro Gly  
 100 105 110  
 Ala Cys Ser Val Gln Tyr Arg Gly Val Leu Gly Thr Ile Leu Thr Met  
 115 120 125  
 Val Arg Thr Glu Gly Pro Arg Ser Pro Tyr Ser Gly Leu Val Ala Gly  
 130 135 140  
 Leu His Arg Gln Met Ser Phe Ala Ser Ile Arg Ile Gly Leu Tyr Asp  
 145 150 155 160  
 Ser Val Lys Gln Phe Tyr Thr Pro Lys Gly Ala Asp His Ser Ser Val  
 165 170 175  
 Ala Ile Arg Ile Leu Ala Gly Cys Thr Thr Gly Ala Met Ala Val Thr  
 180 185 190  
 Cys Ala Gln Pro Thr Asp Val Val Lys Val Arg Phe Gln Ala Met Ile  
 195 200 205  
 Arg Leu Gly Thr Gly Gly Glu Arg Lys Tyr Arg Gly Thr Met Asp Ala  
 210 215 220  
 Tyr Arg Thr Ile Ala Arg Glu Glu Gly Val Arg Gly Leu Trp Lys Gly  
 225 230 235 240  
 Thr Trp Pro Asn Ile Thr Arg Asn Ala Ile Val Asn Cys Ala Glu Met  
 245 250 255  
 Val Thr Tyr Asp Ile Ile Lys Glu Lys Leu Leu Glu Ser His Leu Phe  
 260 265 270  
 Thr Asp Asn Phe Pro Cys His Phe Val Ser Ala Phe Gly Ala Gly Phe  
 275 280 285  
 Cys Ala Thr Val Val Ala Ser Pro Val Asp Val Val Lys Thr Arg Tyr  
 290 295 300

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Met Asn Ala Pro Leu Gly Arg Tyr Arg Ser Pro Leu His Cys Met Leu  
 305 310 315 320

Lys Met Val Ala Gln Glu Gly Pro Thr Ala Phe Tyr Lys Gly Phe Val  
 325 330 335

Pro Ser Phe Leu Arg Leu Gly Ala Trp Asn Val Met Met Phe Val Thr  
 340 345 350

Tyr Glu Gln Leu Lys Arg Ala Leu Met Lys Val Gln Val Leu Arg Glu  
 355 360 365

Ser Pro Phe Thr Arg Gln Ala Gly Cys Leu Glu Gln Asn Lys Ala Ser  
 370 375 380

Leu Pro Gly Thr Gln Ala His Thr Ser Glu Pro Cys Thr  
 385 390 395

## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:34:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:  
 (A) LENGTH: 381 amino acids  
 (B) TYPE: amino acid  
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: unknown  
 (D) TOPOLOGY: unknown

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

## (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:34:

Arg Gln Gln Met Val Arg Pro Gly Arg Gln Ile Leu Leu Leu Pro Asn  
 1 5 10 15

Gly Val Glu Pro Gly Gly Pro Ala Leu Pro Asn Leu Gly Thr His Ser  
 20 25 30

Phe Leu Pro Glu Leu Lys Gln Lys Ile Ala Arg Gln Ala Leu Ser Ser  
 35 40 45

Asp Leu His Arg Gln Gln Arg Asn Gln Ala His Ser Pro Gly Pro Trp  
 50 55 60

Leu Asp Phe Ser Pro Pro Lys Cys Leu Pro Gln Arg Leu Ser Ser Trp  
 65 70 75 80

Gly Pro Ala Leu Arg Pro Val Leu Arg Thr Ser Ser Leu Phe Pro Trp  
 85 90 95

Thr Pro Pro Arg Ser Val Cys Arg Ser Lys Gly Arg Thr Gln Gly Leu  
 100 105 110

Arg Ala Cys Ser Thr Ala Val Cys Trp Val Pro Ser Leu Trp Cys Ala  
 115 120 125

Asp Arg Val Pro Ala Ala Pro Thr Ala Asp Trp Ser Leu Ala Cys Thr  
 130 135 140

Ala Arg Val Leu Pro Pro Phe Glu Leu Ala Ser Thr Thr Ile Ser Ser  
 145 150 155 160

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Ser Ser Thr Pro Pro Arg Glu Arg Thr Thr Pro Ala Ser Pro Ser Gly  
 165 170 175  
 Phe Trp Gln Ala Ala Arg Gln Glu Pro Trp Gln Pro Ala Pro Ser Pro  
 180 185 190  
 Arg Met Trp Arg Ser Asp Phe Lys Pro Tyr Ala Trp Glu Leu Glu Glu  
 195 200 205  
 Arg Gly Asn Thr Glu Gly Leu Trp Met Pro Thr Glu Pro Ser Pro Gly  
 210 215 220  
 Arg Lys Glu Ser Gly Ala Cys Gly Lys Gly Leu Gly Pro Thr Ser Gln  
 225 230 235 240  
 Glu Met Pro Leu Ser Thr Val Leu Arg Trp Pro Thr Thr Ser Ser Arg  
 245 250 255  
 Arg Ser Cys Trp Ser Leu Thr Cys Leu Leu Thr Thr Ser Pro Val Thr  
 260 265 270  
 Leu Ser Leu Pro Leu Glu Leu Ala Ser Val Pro Gln Trp Trp Pro Pro  
 275 280 285  
 Arg Trp Met Trp Arg Pro Asp Thr Thr Leu Pro Ala Gly Thr Ala Ala  
 290 295 300  
 Leu Cys Thr Val Cys Arg Trp Trp Leu Arg Arg Asp Pro Arg Pro Ser  
 305 310 315 320  
 Thr Lys Asp Leu Cys Pro Pro Phe Cys Val Trp Glu Leu Gly Thr Cys  
 325 330 335  
 Leu His Met Ser Asn Arg Gly Pro Lys Ser Arg Tyr Cys Gly Asn Leu  
 340 345 350  
 Arg Phe Glu Gln Gly Lys Gln Ala Ala Trp Asn Arg Thr Lys Arg Leu  
 355 360 365  
 Cys Leu Gly His Arg Pro Thr Arg Gln Asn Arg Ala Arg  
 370 375 380

## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:35:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
- (A) LENGTH: 397 amino acids
  - (B) TYPE: amino acid
  - (C) STRANDEDNESS: unknown
  - (D) TOPOLOGY: unknown

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

## (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:35:

Arg Asp Asn Ser Glu Trp Gly Pro Ala Val Arg Ser Cys Cys Tyr Leu  
 1 5 10 15  
 Met Glu Trp Ser Leu Arg Val Ala Leu His Tyr Pro Thr Leu Ala Arg  
 20 25 30

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Arg Thr Ala Ser Ser Leu Asn Ser Lys Arg Leu Pro Gly Lys Leu Ser  
 35 40 45  
 Pro Arg Thr Ser Ile Gly Ser Lys Gly Thr Arg Pro Ile Pro Arg Asp  
 50 55 60  
 His Gly Trp Thr Ser Ala Leu Arg Ser Ala Ser His Asn Gly Cys Glu  
 65 70 75 80  
 Val Pro Gly Gly Arg His Cys Gly Leu Phe Cys Gly Pro Pro His Phe  
 85 90 95  
 Ser Pro Gly His Arg Gln Gly Pro Ser Ala Asp Pro Arg Gly Glu Pro  
 100 105 110  
 Arg Gly Ser Glu Arg Ala Val Pro Arg Cys Ala Gly Tyr His Pro Asp  
 115 120 125  
 Tyr Gly Ala His Arg Gly Ser Pro Gln Pro Leu Gln Arg Thr Gly Arg  
 130 135 140  
 Trp Pro Ala Pro Pro Asp Glu Phe Cys Leu Met Ser Asn Trp Pro Leu  
 145 150 155 160  
 Arg Leu Cys Gln Ala Val Leu His Pro Gln Gly Ser Gly Pro Leu Gln  
 165 170 175  
 Arg Arg His Gln Asp Ser Gly Arg Leu His Asp Arg Ser His Gly Ser  
 180 185 190  
 Asp Leu Arg Pro Ala His Gly Cys Gly Glu Gly Pro Ile Ser Ser His  
 195 200 205  
 Asp Thr Pro Gly Asn Trp Arg Arg Glu Glu Ile Gln Arg Asp Tyr Gly  
 210 215 220  
 Cys Leu Gln Asn His Arg Gln Gly Gly Arg Ser Gln Gly Pro Val Glu  
 225 230 235 240  
 Arg Asp Leu Ala Gln His His Lys Lys Cys His Cys Gln Leu Cys Asp  
 245 250 255  
 Gly Asp Leu Arg His His Gln Gly Glu Val Ala Gly Val Ser Pro Val  
 260 265 270  
 Tyr Gln Leu Pro Leu Ser Leu Cys Leu Cys Leu Trp Ser Trp Leu Leu  
 275 280 285  
 Cys His Ser Gly Gly Leu Pro Gly Gly Cys Gly Lys Asp Pro Ile His  
 290 295 300  
 Glu Arg Ser Pro Arg Gln Val Pro Gln Pro Ser Ala Leu Tyr Ala Glu  
 305 310 315 320  
 Asp Gly Gly Ser Gly Gly Thr His Gly Leu Leu Gln Arg Ile Cys Ala  
 325 330 335  
 Leu Leu Ser Ala Ser Gly Ser Leu Glu Arg Asp Asp Val Cys Asn Ile  
 340 345 350  
 Ala Thr Glu Glu Gly Leu Asn Glu Ser Pro Gly Thr Ala Gly Ile Ser  
 355 360 365

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Val	Leu	Asn	Lys	Ala	Ser	Arg	Leu	Pro	Gly	Thr	Glu	Gln	Ser	Val	Ser
370						375					380				
Ala	Trp	Asp	Thr	Gly	Pro	His	Val	Arg	Thr	Val	His	Ala			
385					390					395					

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## CLAIMS

What is claimed:

1. Isolated or recombinant nucleic acid which encodes a mammalian uncoupling protein 3.
- 5 2. The nucleic acid of Claim 1 wherein the uncoupling protein 3 is human.
3. The nucleic acid of Claim 1 selected from the group consisting of: SEQ ID NO: 1, SEQ ID NO: 2 and SEQ ID NO: 7.
- 10 4. The nucleic acid of Claim 1 wherein said nucleic acid hybridizes under stringent conditions with DNA selected from the group consisting of: SEQ ID NO: 1, the complement of SEQ ID NO: 1, SEQ ID NO: 2 the complement of SEQ ID NO: 2, SEQ ID NO: 7 and the  
15 complement of SEQ ID NO: 7.
5. The nucleic acid of Claim 1 wherein the nucleic acid encodes an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of: SEQ ID NO: 3, SEQ ID NO: 4, and SEQ ID NO: 8.
- 20 6. A recombinant nucleic acid construct comprising the nucleic acid of Claim 1.
7. The recombinant nucleic acid construct of Claim 6 wherein the nucleic acid is selected from the group consisting of: SEQ ID NO: 1, SEQ ID NO: 2 and SEQ ID  
25 NO: 7.

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8. The recombinant nucleic acid construct of Claim 6 wherein the nucleic acid encodes the amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of: SEQ ID NO: 3, SEQ ID NO 4, and SEQ ID NO: 8.
- 5 9. The recombinant nucleic acid construct of Claim 6 wherein the nucleic acid is operably linked to an expression control sequence.
10. A host cell comprising the nucleic acid of Claim 1.
- 10 11. The host cell of Claim 10 wherein the nucleic acid is operably linked to an expression control sequence, whereby mammalian uncoupling protein 3 is expressed when the host cell is maintained under conditions suitable for expression.
- 15 12. A method for producing a mammalian uncoupling protein 3 comprising:
- 20 a) introducing into a host cell a nucleic acid construct comprising a nucleic acid which encodes a mammalian uncoupling protein 3; and
- b) maintaining the host cells produced in step a) under conditions whereby the nucleic acid is expressed and the mammalian uncoupling protein 3 is produced.
13. An antibody or functional portion thereof which binds mammalian uncoupling protein 3.
- 25 14. A method of detecting mammalian uncoupling protein 3 in a sample comprising:
- a) contacting a sample with an antibody which binds uncoupling protein 3, under conditions suitable



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- for specific binding of said antibody to the mammalian uncoupling protein 3; and
- b) detecting an antibody-mammalian uncoupling protein 3 complex,
- 5 wherein if the antibody-mammalian uncoupling protein complex is detected, mammalian uncoupling protein 3 is present in the sample.
15. A method of identifying an agent which alters uncoupling protein 3 activity comprising the steps of:
- 10 a) introducing into a host cell a nucleic acid construct comprising a nucleic acid which encodes a mammalian uncoupling protein 3;
- b) maintaining the host cells produced in step a) under conditions appropriate for expression of
- 15 the nucleic acid;
- c) contacting the cells of b) with the agent; and
- d) detecting mitochondrial electrical potential of the cells of c) in the presence of the agent,
- wherein a change in mitochondrial electrical potential
- 20 in the presence of the agent indicates that the agent alters uncoupling protein 3 activity.
16. The method of Claim 15 wherein the mitochondrial electrical potential is detected using fluorescence.
17. A method of identifying an agent which is an activator
- 25 of uncoupling protein 3 activity comprising the steps of:
- a) introducing into a host cell a nucleic acid construct comprising a nucleic acid which encodes a mammalian uncoupling protein 3;
- 30 b) maintaining the host cells produced in step a) under conditions appropriate for expression of the nucleic acid;

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c) contacting the cells of b) with the agent; and  
d) detecting mitochondrial electrical potential of  
the cells of c) in the presence of the agent;  
wherein a reduction in mitochondrial electrical  
5 potential in the presence of the agent indicates that  
the agent is an activator uncoupling protein 3  
activity.

18. The method of Claim 17 wherein the mitochondrial  
electrical potential is detected using fluorescence.

10 19. A method of identifying an agent which is an inhibitor  
of uncoupling protein 3 activity comprising the steps  
of:

a) introducing into a host cell a nucleic acid  
construct comprising a nucleic acid which encodes  
15 a mammalian uncoupling protein 3;  
b) maintaining the host cells produced in step a)  
under conditions appropriate for expression of  
the nucleic acid;  
c) contacting the cells of b) with the agent; and  
20 d) detecting mitochondrial electrical potential of  
the cells in the presence of the agent;  
wherein an increase in mitochondrial electrical  
potential in the presence of the agent indicates that  
the agent is an inhibitor uncoupling protein 3  
25 activity.

20. The method of Claim 19 wherein the mitochondrial  
electrical potential is detected using fluorescence.

21. A method of inhibiting protein catabolism in a mammal  
comprising administering to the mammal an effective  
30 amount of an inhibitor of uncoupling protein 3.

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22. A method of enhancing protein catabolism in a mammal comprising administering to the mammal an effective amount of an enhancer of uncoupling protein 3.
- 5 23. A method of inhibiting muscle wasting in a mammal comprising administering to the mammal an effective amount of an inhibitor of uncoupling protein 3.
- 10 24. Use of an inhibitor of uncoupling protein 3 in a method of inhibiting protein catabolism in a mammal, wherein the method comprises administering to the mammal an effective amount of an inhibitor of uncoupling protein 3.
- 15 25. Use of an enhancer of uncoupling protein 3 in a method of enhancing protein catabolism in a mammal, wherein the method comprises administering to the mammal an effective amount of an enhancer of uncoupling protein 3.
- 20 26. Use of an inhibitor of uncoupling protein 3 in a method of inhibiting protein catabolism in a mammal, wherein the method comprises administering to the mammal an effective amount of an inhibitor of uncoupling protein 3.

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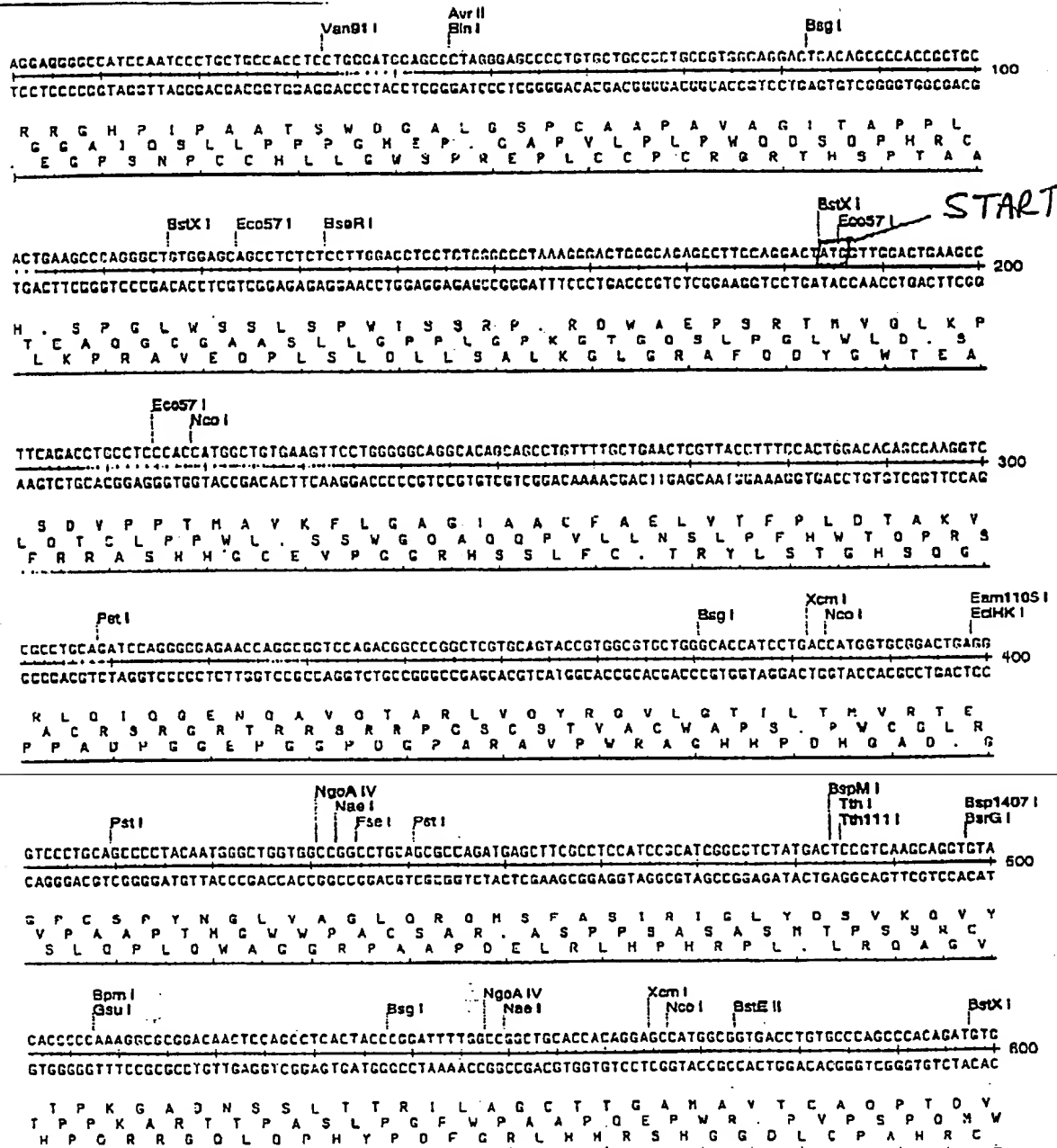


FIGURE 1A

700  
 800  
 900  
 1000  
 1100  
 1200

**FIGURE 1B**

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ATGGACACAGACCCACACAT 1220  
TACCTCTCTCTGGGTGTGTA  
N D T D P H I  
W T O T H T  
H G H R P T H

FIGURE 1C

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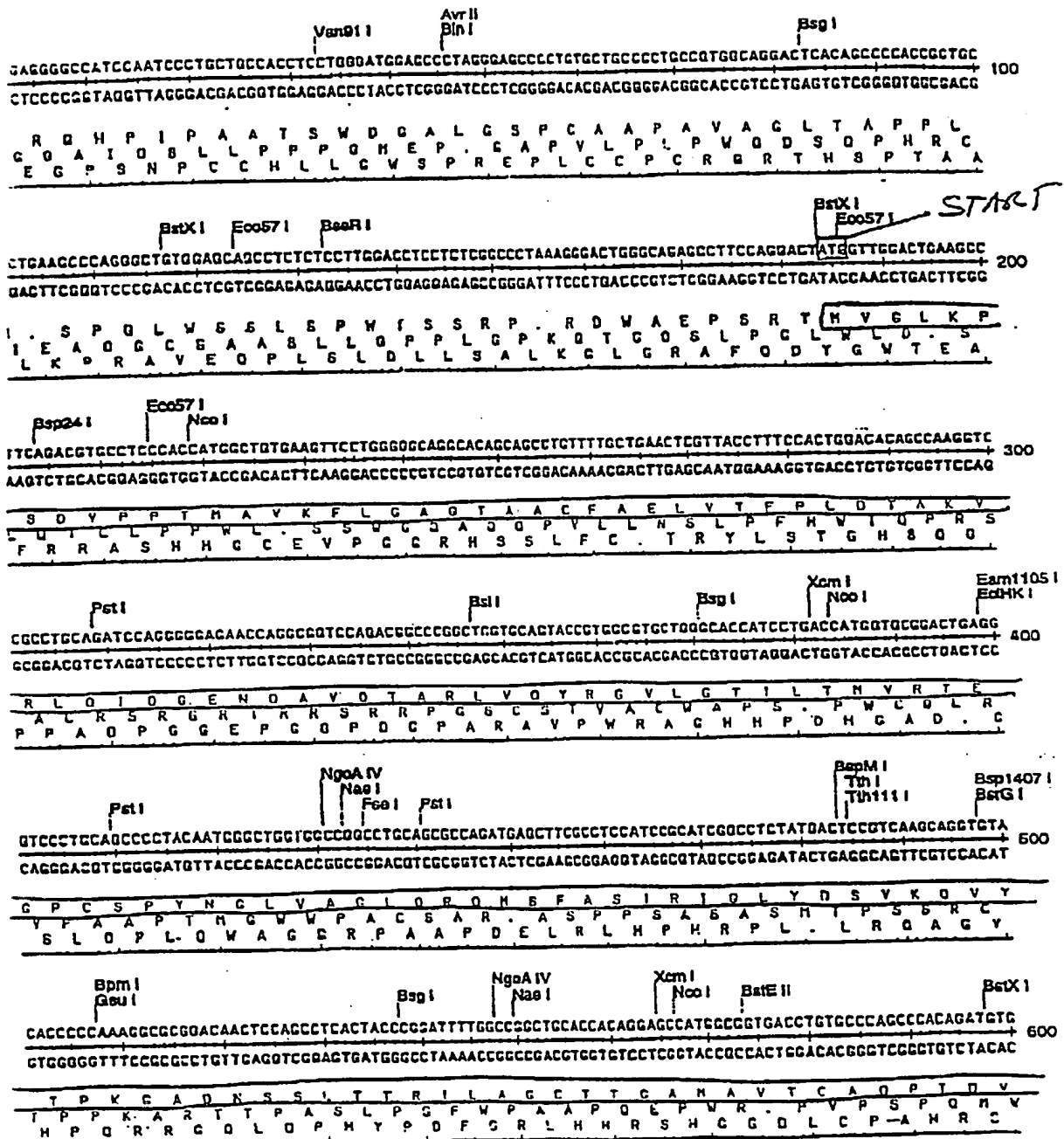


Figure 2A

RleAI BspI  
 GTGAAGCTCCCATTTTCAGGCGCAGCATACACCTCGGGCCATCCAGGACCCACAGAAAATACAGCGGCACTATGGACGGCTACAGAACCATCGCCACGGGAGB 700  
 CACTTCCAGCGCTAAAGTCCGGTCTATGTGGAGCCCGGTAGGTCTCTGCTCTTTTATGTGCGGCTGATACCTGCGGATGTCTTGTATAGCGGTCCCGTCC  
 V K V R F D A S I H L G P S R S D R K Y S G T M O A Y P T I A R F  
 Q E G P I S G D H T P R A I G E R Q K I O R D Y G R L O N H R Q G G  
 BspHI  
 RsaI  
 BsaMI  
 BsmI  
 Bpu10I  
 BstEII  
 Bco83I  
 AAGGAAGTCAGGCGGCTGTGGAAAGCAACTTTGCCAACATCATGACGAATGCTATGCTCAACTGTCTGAGGTGCTGACCTACCACATCTCTCAAAGGAGAA 800  
 TTCTCAGCTCCCGGACACCTTTCTCTCAAAGCGGTGTGACTACTCTTACCATAACAGTTGACACCACTCCACCACTGGATGCTGTAGGAGTTCCTCTT  
 E G V R G L W K G T L P N I H R N A I V N G A E V V T Y D I L K E K  
 K L S G A C A C K E L C P Y S . G H L S S T V L R W . P T I S S R R  
 R S G G A C V E R N F A Q H W E E C Y R Q L C . C C D L R H P Q G E  
 BspMI  
 NcoANV  
 NaeI  
 BstXI  
 GCTGCGGACTACCACCTGCTCACTGACAACCTTCCCTGCCACTTTGTCTCTGCTTTGGAGCCCGGCTTCTGTGCCACAGTGGTGGCTTCCCGCTGGAC 900  
 CGACGACCTGATCGTGACGAGTGACTGTTGAAGGGCAGCGTGAACAGAGACGCGAAACCTCGCGCGAAGACACCGCTGTACCACCGGAGGGGCCAECTG  
 S L D Y H L L T D N F P C H F V S A E G A G F C A T V V A S P V D  
 S C W Y T C A L T I T S P A Y L S L P L E . P A S V P Q V W P P R W I  
 A A G L P P A H . C L P L P L C L C L W B R L L C H A S G G L P Q G  
 BbsI  
 Bso91I  
 BpmI  
 GsuI  
 Eco57I  
 ScaI  
 Bsp120I  
 ApaI  
 CTGCTGAAGACCCGCTATATGAAGCTACCTCCAGGCCAGTACTTCAGCCCCCTCGACTGTATGATAAAGATGCTGCCCCAGGAGGCCCCACAGCCTTCT 100X  
 CACCACCTTCTGCCCCATATACTTGAAGTGGAGGTCCCGCTCATGAAGTCCGGGAGCTGACATACTATTCTTACCACCGGCTCTCCCGCGGTGTTCGAAGA  
 V V K T R Y M N S P P G O Y F S P L D C H I K H V A O E G P T A F  
 V . R P G I . T H L O A S T S A P S I V . R W W P P R R A P P O P S  
 R G E D P V Y E L T S R P V L O P P R L Y D K D C G C P G C V H S L L  
 BseRI  
 RleAI  
 BpmI  
 GsuI  
 ACAAGCGCTGACCTCTCTCTGCTCCCTCCAGCACTCC 1038  
 GTTCCCCACTCGGAGGAGGACGGAGGTCTGAGGG  
 Y K G A S S C L O H B  
 T R G E P P P A S S T P  
 C S V S L L L P S A L P

Figure 2B



```

hUCP1      MGGLTASDVHPTTLGVQLFSAGIARACLADVITTFPLDTAKVRLQVQGEC---
comparison | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
hUCP2      MVGFKATDVPPTATVKFLGAGTAACIADLITFFPLDTAKVRLQIQGESOGQP
comparison | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
hUCP3      MVGLKPSTDVPPTMAVKFLGAGTAACFAELVTFFPLDTAKVRLQIQGENQA-
hUCP3sh    MVGLKPSTDVPPTMAVKFLGAGTAACFAELVTFFPLDTAKVRLQIQGENQA-

hUCP1      -PTSSVIRYKGVLGTITAVVRTEGRMFLYSGLFPAQLQRQISSASLRIGLY
comparison | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
hUCP2      VRATVSAOYRGVMGTILTMVRTETGPSRLYNCLVAGLQROMSFASVRIGLY
comparison | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
hUCP3      VQTARLVQYRGVLTILTMTVRTETGPCSPYNGLVAGLQROMSFASIRIGLY
hUCP3sh    VQTARLVQYRGVLTILTMTVRTETGPCSPYNGLVAGLQROMSFASIRIGLY

hUCP1      DIVQEFLT-AGEKETAPSLGSKILLAGLTGGVAVFICQPTTEVVKVRLQAS
comparison | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
hUCP2      DSVKQFYT-KGSEHA-SIGSRLLAGCTTGALAVAVAQPTDVVKVRFQAQA
comparison | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
hUCP3      DSVAQVYTPKGDNS-SLITRLLAGCTTGAMAVTCQPTDVVKVRFQASI
hUCP3sh    DSVKQVYTPKGDNS-SLITRLLAGCTTGAMAVTCQPTDVVKVRFQASI

hUCP1      HLH---GIKPRYTGYTYAYRIATTEGLTGLWKGTTPALMRSVIINCTEL
comparison | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
hUCP2      FAG---GGR-RYOSTVNAYKTIAREEGVRLWKGTSFNVARNAIVNCAEL
comparison | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
hUCP3      HLGPSRSRDR-KYSTMDAYRTIAREEGVRLWKGTLFNTMRNATVNCAEV
hUCP3sh    HLGPSRSRDR-KYSTMDAYRTIAREEGVRLWKGTLFNTMRNATVNCAEV

hUCP1      VTVDLMKEAFVKNNILADDOVPCRHLVSALIAGFCATAMSSFVDVVKTRFIN
comparison | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
hUCP2      VTVDLEKDALLKANLMTDDLPCHTSFAFGAGFCTTVIASFVDVVKTRYMN
comparison | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
hUCP3      VTVDILEKLIDYHLTDNFPCHFVSFAFGAGFCATVVASFVDVVKTRQM
hUCP3sh    VTVDILEKLIDYHLTDNFPCHFVSFAFGAGFCATVVASFVDVVKTRYMN

hUCP1      SPFGQYKSVPNCAMKVFTNEGPTAFTKGLVPSFLRLGSGNVIMFVCFEQL
comparison | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
hUCP2      SALGQYSSAGHCALTMLQKEGPRAFYKGFMPFLRLGSGNVUMFVTYZQL
comparison | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
hUCP3      SPFGQYFSFLDCMIRMVAQEGPTAFYKGFTPSFLRLGSGNVUMFVTYEQL
hUCP3sh    SPFGQYFSPLDCMIRMVAQEGPTAFYKGF*

hUCP1      KRELKSRQTMDCAT*
comparison |||
hUCP2      KRALLMAACTSREAPP*
comparison ||||
hUCP3      KRALKVOMRESPF*

```

**Figure 3**

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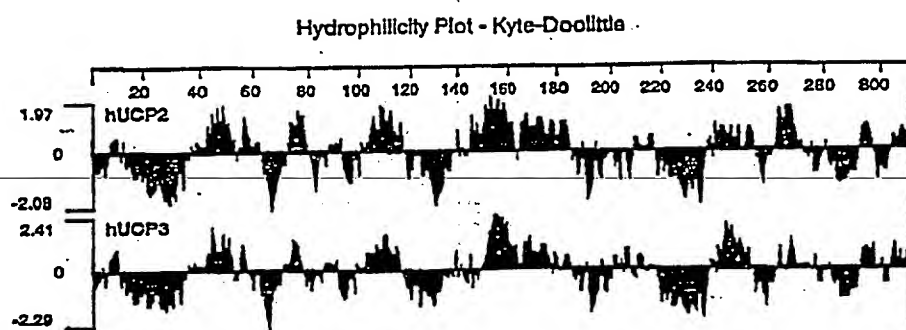


Figure 4

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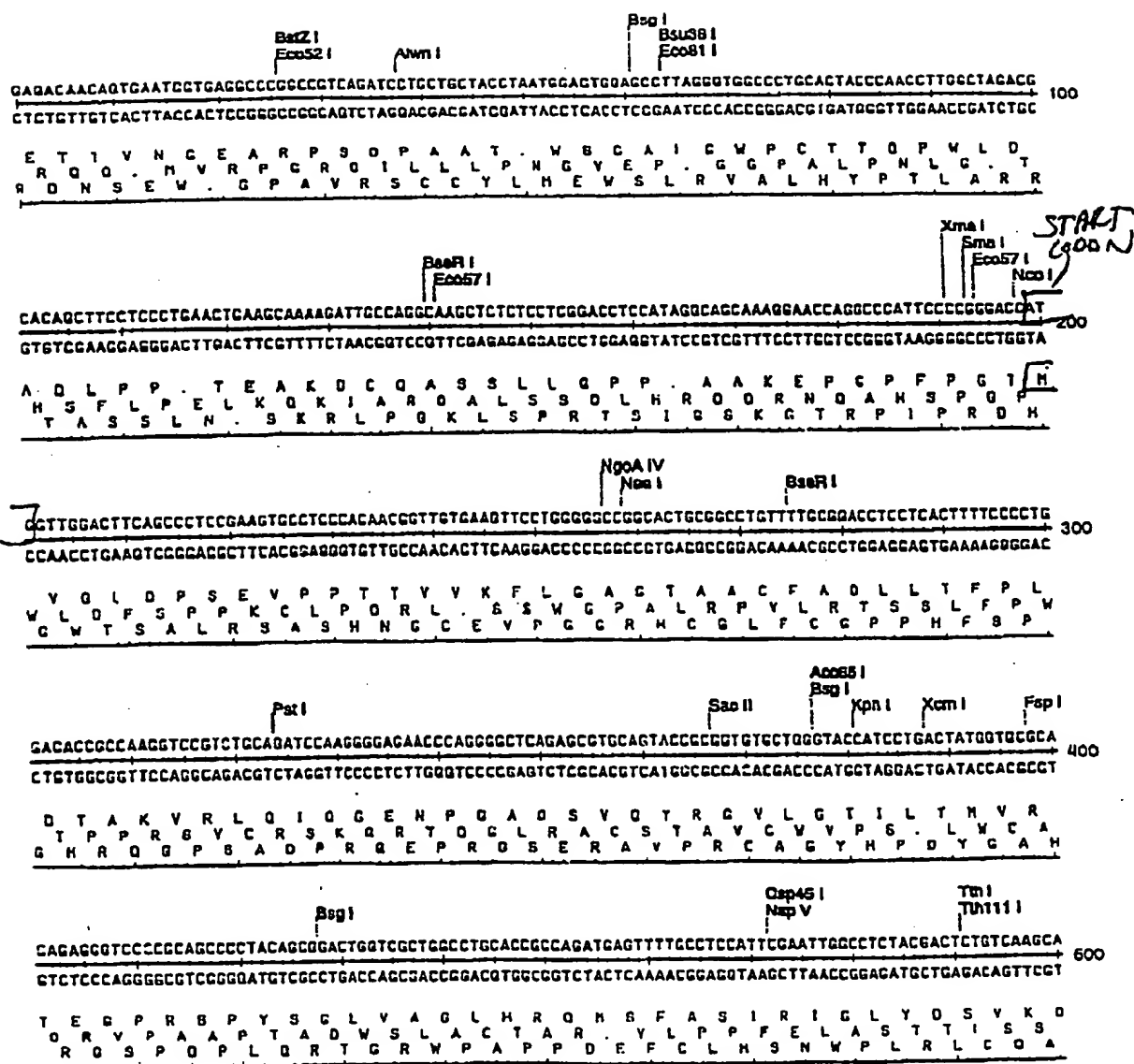


Figure 5A

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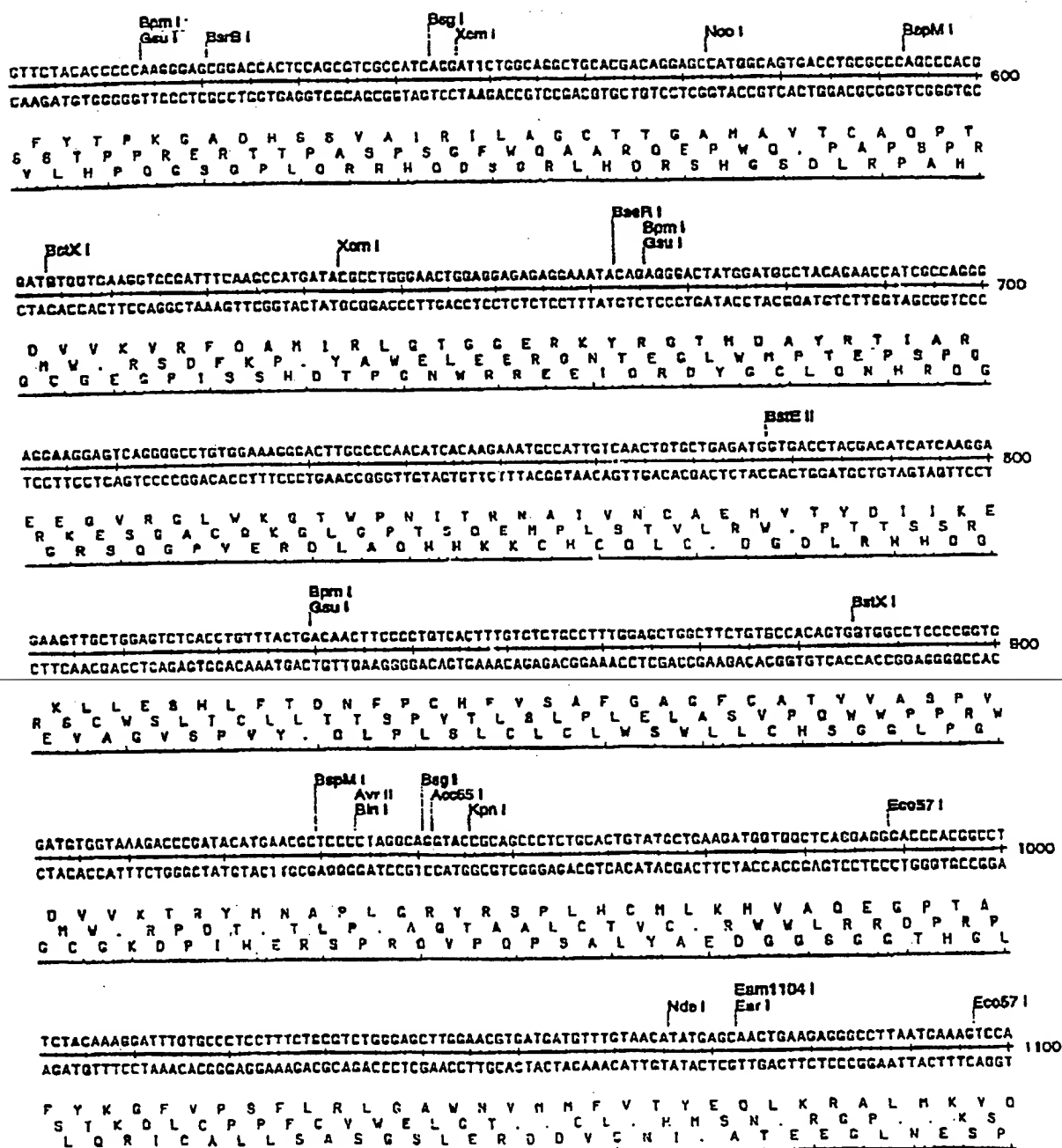


Figure 5B

10/13

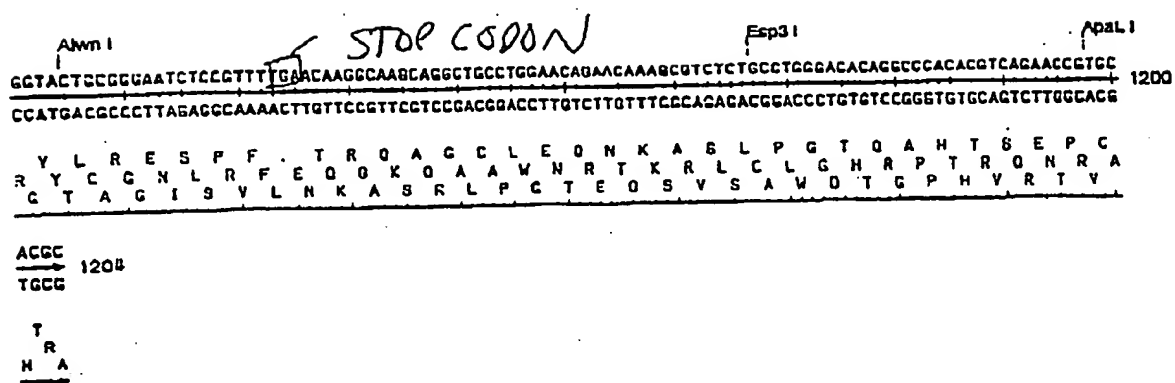


Figure 5C

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---	Asp(D)	9	#	cua	Leu(L)	1	#	uca	Ser(S)	0	#	guu	Val(V)	2
ugc	Cys(C)	2	#	cuc	Leu(L)	3	#	ucc	Ser(S)	5	#	---	Val(V)	30
ugu	Cys(C)	5	#	cug	Leu(L)	18	#	ucg	Ser(S)	0	#	nnn	???(X)	0
---	Cys(C)	7	#	cuu	Leu(L)	1	#	ucu	Ser(S)	4	#	TOTAL		309
caa	Gln(Q)	3	#	uua	Leu(L)	1	#	---	Ser(S)	15	#			

```

      10      20      30      40
MVGLOPSEVPPTTVVKFLGAGTAACFADLLTFPLDTAKVR 40
LQIOGENPGAQSVQYRGVLGTILTMVRTEGPRSPYSGLVA 80
GLHROMSFASIRIGLYDSVKQFYTPKGAOHSSVAIRILAG 120
CTTGAMAYTCAQPTDVVKVRFDAMIRLGTGGERKYRGTM 160
AYRTIAREEGVRGLWKGTWPNITRNAIVNCAENVYDIIK 200
      210      220      230      240
EKLLESHLFTDNFPCHFVSAFGAGFCATVVASPVQVVKTR 240
YMNAPLGRYRSPLHCLMKMVAQEGPTAFYKGFVPSFLRLG 280
AWNVMHFVTTYEQLKRALMKVQVLRESPP. 309

```

Figure 6

```

mUCP1
comparison
mUCP2
MVNFTTSEVQPTMGVKIFSGVSAACLADIITFPDITAKVRLQIQGEGQ--
|| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
MVGFKATDVPPTATVKFLGACTAACIADLITFPLDTAKVRLQIQGESQGL

mUCP1
comparison
mUCP2
--ASSTIRYKGVLGTTITLAKTEGLEPKLYSOLPAGIQRQISFASLRIGLY
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
VRTAASAQYRGVLGTTILTMVTEGEPFSLYNGLVAGLQROMSFASVRIGLY

mUCP1
comparison
mUCP2
DSVQEXYFSSGRETPASLGNKLSAGLMTGGVAVFIGOPTVVVKVRMQAOSH
|| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
DSVKQFYTKGSEH-AGIGSKLLAGSTTGALAVAVAQOPTDVVKVRFAQ-A
comparison
mUCP3
ILAGCTTGAMAVTCAQRTDVCKVRFPQAMIR
comparison
hUCP3
ILAGCTTGAMAVTCAQPTDVVKVRFPQASIH

mUCP1
comparison
mUCP2
LEGIR--PRYTGTZNAVYRVLIATTESLSTLWKGTTFNLMRNVIIINCTELVT
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
RAGGG--RRYQSTVEAYKRTIDAREEGIRGLWKGTSENVARNATVNCaelVT
comparison
mUCP3
LGTGG-ERKYRGTMDAYRTI
comparison
hUCP3
LGPSRSDRKYSGMTDAYRTI

mUCP1
comparison
mUCP2
YDLMKGALVWTKILADDVPCHELLSALVAGFCTTLASPVDDVVKTRFINSL
|| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
YDLIKDITLLKANLMTDDLPCHEFTSAFGAGFCTTVIASPVDDVVKTRVMNSA

mUCP1
comparison
mUCP2
EGQYPSVPSCAMSMYTKEGPTAFFYKGFVASFRLGSWNVIMFVCFEQLK
|| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
LGQYHSAGECALTMLRKEGPRAFYKGFMPFSLRLGSWNVVMFVTEQLKR

mUCP1
comparison
mUCP2
ELMKSRQTVDCIT
|| |
ALMAAYQSREAPF

```

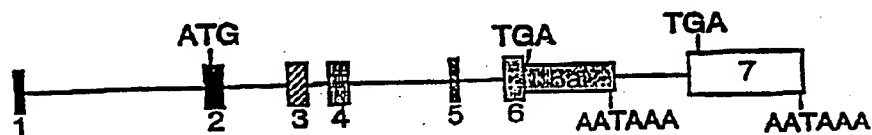
		IDENTITY
	mUCP3 vs. mUCP2	62%
	mUCP3 vs. mUCP1	46%
In. region	mUCP2 vs. mUCP1	51%
#122-#171		
	mUCP3 vs. hUCP3	82%

**Figure 7**

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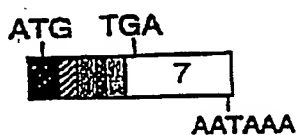
# Human UCP3 Gene (~ 8.7 KB)

— = 1000 bp

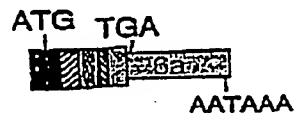


Exon #	Splice Donor	Intron # and Size	Splice Acceptor	Exon #	Exon Size
				#1	>90 bp
#1	GGACTCACAGgtaagacccc...	#1-2000 bp...	tctcctgcagCCCCACCGCT	#2	221 bp
#2	CCGCCTGCAGgttaggtgccc...	#2- 750 bp...	xxxxxxxxxxATCCAGGGGG	#3	211 bp
#3	GGCGCGGACagtgaagtgacc...	#3- 240 bp...	ccccctcccagACTCCAGCCT	#4	204 bp
#4	CTGTGGAAAGgttaggtcttg...	#4-1200 bp...	xxxxxxxxxxGAACTTTGCC	#5	102 bp
#5	CTGCTCACTGgtgagggcct...	#5- 470 bp...	tcctctgcagACAACTTCCC	#6	181 bp
#6	TCTACAAGGGgtgagcctcc...	#6-1800 bp...	ttcttatcagATTACACCC	#6a	~1.2 kb
	F Y K G *			#7	~1.2 kb

Stop for UCP3sh



UCP3 cDNA (312 a.a.)



UCP3 short form (UCP3sh) cDNA (275 a.a.)

Figure 8



# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/US 98/06959

## A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 6 C12N15/12 C07K14/705 C07K16/28 G01N33/50 A61K38/17  
C12N1/21

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 6 C12N C07K G01N A61K

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
P, X	BOSS O ET AL: "Uncoupling protein-3: a new member of the mitochondrial carrier family with tissue-specific expression." FEBS LETT, MAY 12 1997, 408 (1) P39-42, XP002067895 NETHERLANDS see the whole document	1-8
P, X	VIDAL-PUIG A ET AL: "UCP3: an uncoupling protein homologue expressed preferentially and abundantly in skeletal muscle and brown adipose tissue." BIOCHEM BIOPHYS RES COMMUN, JUN 9 1997, 235 (1) P79-82, XP002075964 UNITED STATES see the whole document	1-8



Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.



Patent family members are listed in annex.

### \* Special categories of cited documents :

- "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- "E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
- "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance: the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance: the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

31 August 1998

Date of mailing of the international search report

14/09/1998

Name and mailing address of the ISA

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Espen, J

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No  
PCT/US 98/06959

## C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
P,X	DA-WEI GONG ET AL: "Uncoupling protein-3 is a mediator of thermogenesis regulated by thyroid hormone, beta3-adrenergic agonists, and leptin" JOURNAL OF BIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY, vol. 272, no. 39, 26 September 1997, pages 24129-24132, XP002075965 MD US see the whole document	1-12, 15-20
X	FLEURY C et AL: 'Human uncoupling protein-2 (UCP2) mRNA, nuclear gene encoding mitochondrial protein, complete CDS' EMHUM Database entry HSU76367 Accession number U76367; 06-MAR-1997 XP002075966	4
Y	see sequence	1-3,5
X	HILLIER L ET AL: 'Homo sapiens cDNA clone 628529 5' similar to TR:G412267 UNCOUPLING PROTEIN' EMEST Database entry Hsaa98452 Accession number AA192136; 21-01-1997 XP002075967	4
Y	see sequence	1-3,5
X	MARRA M ET AL: 'Mus musculus cDNA clone 570531 5' similar to SW:UCP_RABIT P14271 MITOCHONDRIAL BRWON FAT UNCOUPLING PROTEIN' EMEST Database entry Mmaa8362 Accession number AA108362; 06-NOV-1996 XP002075968	4
Y	see sequence	1-3,5
X	WO 96 05861 A (MILLENIUM PHARM INC) 29 February 1996	4
Y	see claims 1,3; figures 16,17	1-3,5

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US 98/06959

## Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 1 of first sheet)

This International Search Report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☒ Claims Nos.:  
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:  
Although claims 21-26 are directed to a method of treatment of the human/  
animal body, the search has been carried out and based on the alleged  
effects of the compounds/composition.
2. ☐ Claims Nos.:  
because they relate to parts of the International Application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such  
an extent that no meaningful International Search can be carried out, specifically:
3. ☐ Claims Nos.:  
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

## Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers all  
searchable claims.
2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment  
of any additional fee.
3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report  
covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:
4. ☐ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this International Search Report is  
restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

Remark on Protest

- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.
- ☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

### Information on patent family members

PCT/US 98/06959

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
WO 9605861 A	29-02-1996	US 5741666 A	21-04-1998
		AU 3497295 A	14-03-1996
		US 5702902 A	30-12-1997